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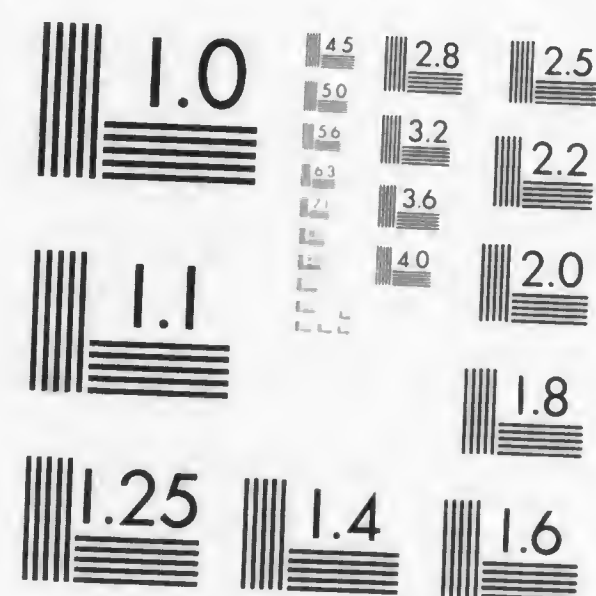
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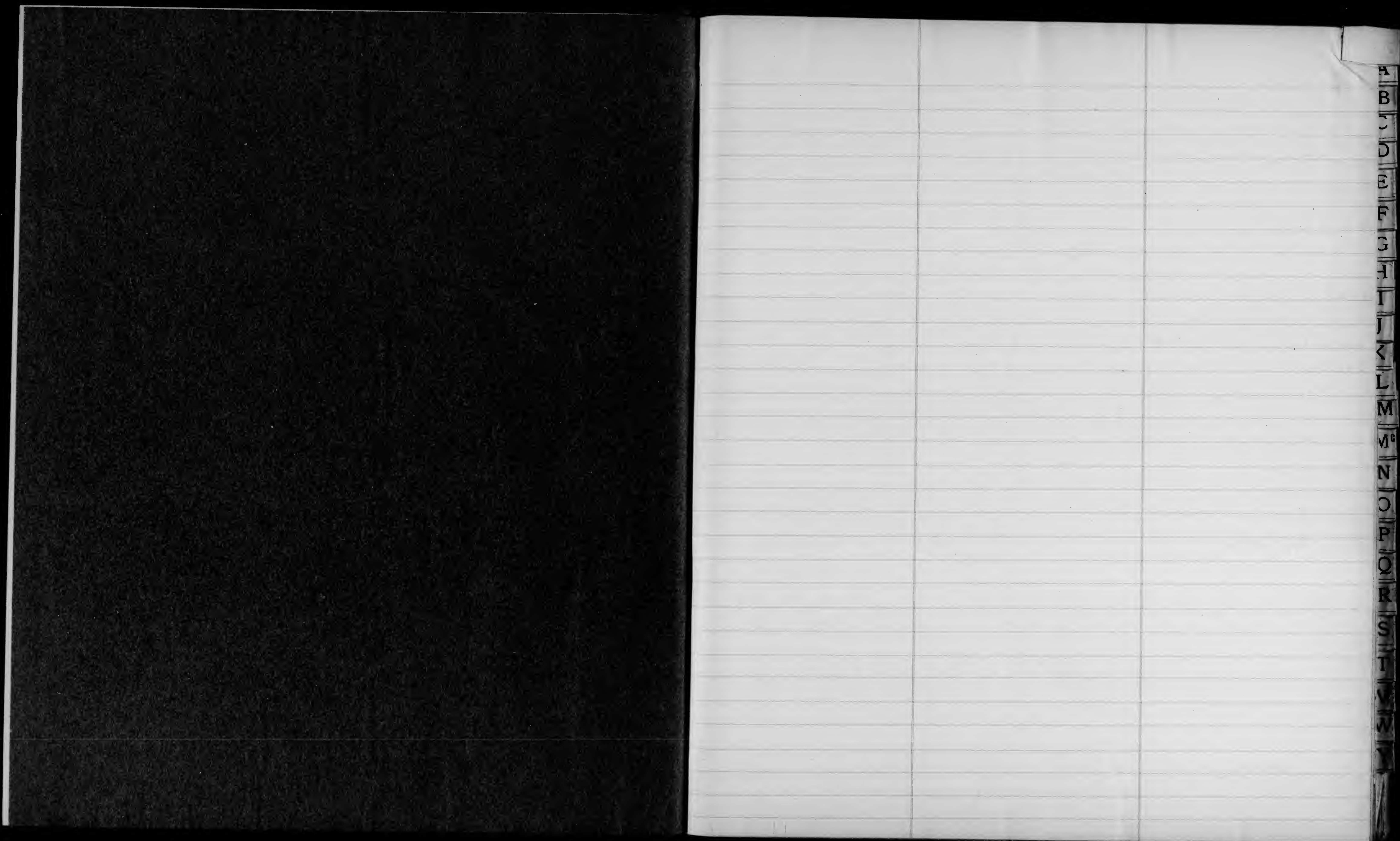
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The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold air. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I had been sitting under. I looked up at the sky, which was a pale, hazy blue. The sun was just starting to rise, and its light was filtering through the clouds. I felt a sense of peace and tranquility. The world around me seemed to be in a state of calm. I took a deep breath and felt the cool air fill my lungs. I knew that this was a new beginning, and I was ready to embrace it. I walked towards the horizon, feeling a sense of freedom and adventure. The air was crisp and clean, and the sun was shining brightly. I felt like I was on top of the world. I knew that this was the start of a new journey, and I was excited to see where it would lead me. I took another deep breath and felt the cool air fill my lungs. I knew that this was a new beginning, and I was ready to embrace it. I walked towards the horizon, feeling a sense of freedom and adventure. The air was crisp and clean, and the sun was shining brightly. I felt like I was on top of the world. I knew that this was the start of a new journey, and I was excited to see where it would lead me.

January 8 7

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prices, as follows:

<u>Quachina</u>	skt skin with skull	3 @ 10.00 = 30.
"	juv. " " "	1 @ 5.00 = 5.
"	ad. skeleton	5 @ 2.00 = 10.
"	embryo skull	1 @ 1.00 = 1.
<u>Oteris</u>	ad. skeleton (incomplete)	1 @ 5.00 = 5.
<u>Esau</u>	ad. skin with skeleton	1 @ 4.00 = 4.
"	juv. " " "	1 @ 1.00 = 1.
"	ad. skeleton	5 @ 3.00 = 15.
<u>Mice</u>	skin with skull	6 @ 8.00 = 48.00
		<u>77.00</u>

Of course the price for mice skins includes
the skulls, of which not all are here & many
(the greater number) are badly crushed. Some are
completely crushed & some have only the section
the mice skins all have both on the top, which feet
I enclosed yesterday.

Please let me know how these prices strike you
as a collector of mammals -

May 13, 1897.

My dear Scott:

It is now about two months since I wrote you about the Ketchikan stuff and no reply has been recd. The vouchers sent you have not come back.

I expect to go west for the summer in six weeks, hence if any payments are to be made on the specimens recd. before next October there is no time to lose. I am at a loss to account for your continued silence.

Respectfully,
C. Hart Merriam

Prof. W. B. Scott
Brunswick, N.S.

Washington
May 13, 1897.

Mr. Ernest Ingham Thompson
123 - 5th Ave. New York

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Your letters of the 1st and 11th insts. recd. In view of the prices you are now asking for your drawings we will have to make a readjustment. I will give \$5. for the Beaver if corrected so that it is satisfactory to me, but will not give more than \$5. for any others on my present list.

Please return the Philadelph skin and such other specimens as you may be done with or do not care to do for \$5.

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam

May 19, 1897

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Your letter of the 15th inst. recd.
together with the four drawings,
namely: Beaver, Marten, Rabbit and
Skilgall.

I am keeping the Beaver and Marten
although the Beaver's tail and
Marten's head are not satisfactory.

The Rabbit & Skilgall I return
as unsatisfactory. The latter animal
is a caricature as you will concede
the first time you see a hind one.
The surroundings however are admirable.

I regret that you did not draw the
beaver - the one I wanted most of all.

Enclosed please find my check
for \$40. — \$25 for the Beaver & \$15 for the Marten
Very truly,
C. Hart Morrison

June 10, 1897.

Mr. Outram Bangs,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Bangs:

Your letter of the 8th inst. came a day or two ago, along with the Spilogale manuscript and the palate and teeth figures of Microtus. The latter I sent to Harry Jones to have photo engraved.

The British Columbia Spilogale we have a good series of. I never supposed that the animal was different from latifrons. If it is different the case is very unusual, if not unique, for I am not able to think of any carnivorous mammal which changes its species in the same kind of country in so short a distance. We have plenty of Spilogale from Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. I will look at them in a day or two to see if there are any differences. Apparently you have not had access to enough specimens of latifrons to make a proper comparison with the British Columbia animal.

The color plate of Eutamias proterus which I returned to you a long time ago with the address of the lithographer, I see you have again returned to me. It arrived this noon, and I am sending it back to you by registered mail herewith. As I wrote you before, the Biological Society cannot assume any responsibility in connection with this plate. You must have it lithographed at your expense, and send us the edition of plates ready for stitching; then we will go ahead and insert the plate and print the paper. To conform with the other plates in the volume it should have the source, serial number, and legend engraved upon it, as I have indicated in pencil. It will be

O.B.2

plate 4 if it is done at once. At the time I returned the plate some time ago I sent you Hoen's letter containing his estimate for the job. As I remember it the price was \$140. Probably you can do better than this in Boston, though I am not so sure about the quality of the work. Hoen's work is usually first class. It might pay you to get an estimate from Julius Bien & Co., lithographers, New York City. If you tell them that you want them to bid on a facsimile reproduction, I have no doubt that you will get satisfactory results. While I have been better pleased with Hoen's work than with that of any other firm with which I have had dealings, at the same time I should not submit such a job to them--if I had to pay the bill--without first getting bids from one or two other reliable houses. Hoen's address is A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore, Md. As it will probably take three or four weeks to get the job done, it is not certain that I shall be here when it is finished. If I am not Palmer can attend to it.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

CATALOGUS MAMMALIUM TAM VIVENTIU QUAM FOSSILIU.

Dr. E.-L. Trouessart. 2d ed., fascic. I, Primates, Prosimiae, Chiroptera, Insectivora. 8° pp. 218. Berlin, R. Friedländer & Sohn. Jan. 1897.

The appearance of the first part of the new edition of Trouessart's Catalogue of Mammals, living and fossil, will be welcomed by all students of mammals, for such compilations, in spite of their inherent imperfections and errors, are of great practical utility.

The present part contains 265 genera and 1294 species, which numbers, contrasted with those of the first edition (1878-81), show a falling off of 104 genera and an increase of 200 species. The decrease in genera seems to be mainly due to different limits assigned to the orders — chiefly to the change of *felis* genera.

The work is apparently brought down to the end of 1896 as it includes *Nesopithecus* Forsyth Major (published in October 1896) and recent species described by Thomas. For fossil forms Roger's 'Verzeichniss' and Lydekker's 'Geog. Hist. of Mammals' have been consulted. Five new generic and subgeneric names are proposed, as follows:

- p. 17. *Rhinostictus* based on Selater's *Cercopithecus rhinosticti* 1893
- p. 19. *Erythrocebus* " " " *C. erythronoti*
- p. 22. *Otopithecus* " " " *C. auriculati*
- p. 68. *Prosinopa* for *Sinopa eximia*
- p. 204. *Scaptogale* for *Rhinogale* Pomel 1848, preoccupied.

The usual sequence of forms is reversed, the Catalogue starting with the genus *Homo* which, by the way, is given independent ordinal value ('Ordo I. Homo') in accordance with the antiquated Cuvierian system. *Pithecanthropus* is recognized as the earliest anthropoid and is the first genus given under *Primates*. The lemmings are ranked as *Lepus* (except that it begins at the wrong end) but is placed to the left of Lydekker's excellent division of the old order *Artiodactyla* into *Edentata* (Armadillos, Anteaters and Sloths) and *Efledentia* (Pangolins and Armadillos) is not followed.

The matter is so arranged that the specific names, references and synonymy form a broad column on the left hand side of the page, while the description occupies a narrower column on the right. Unfortunately the type localities are not given at all. The specific names are numbered consecutively and are printed in *italics*; the subspecific names are not numbered and are in *italics*. 'Varieties' are preceded by 'var.', but the author neglects to state how he imagines a 'variety' to differ from a subspecies. Synonyms are indicated by the recognized subspecies except that they lack the letter and dash [] which precedes the former — a hardly sufficient distinction.

By this method of treatment the distinction between species and subspecies is greatly exaggerated — a common error among authors whose knowledge of the forms treated is derived mainly from books rather than from specimens. Whether the description of a new form accords it specific or subspecific rank depends, according to present usage, on his belief as to the existence or non-existence of intergrades connecting it with other forms, and his views on this subject are pretty apt to vary with the material at hand and the time spent in its study, and sometimes with his mood as the publisher's bill comes to press. Hence it is not surprising that an author's attitude with respect to the rank of a particular form, treated as a subspecies on one page, may be full species on the next. In the

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The usual sequence of forms is reversed, the Catalogue opening with the genus *Homo* which, by the way, is given independent ordinal value ('Ordo I. Humani') in accordance with the antiquated Cuvierian system. *Pithecanthropus* is recognized as the highest anthropoid and is the first genus given under Primates. The lemmings are *reindeer*. The classification adopted is in the main that of Flower and Lydekker (except that it begins at the wrong end) but it is regret to see that Lydekker's excellent division of the old order *Essa* into *Edentata* (Armadillos, Anteaters and Sloths) and *Effodientia* (Pangolins and Armadillos) is not followed.

The matter is so arranged that the specific names, references and synonymy form a broad column on the left hand side of the page, while the geographic distribution occupies a narrower column on the right. Unfortunately the type localities are not given at all. The specific names are numbered consecutively and are printed in *italic* type; the subspecific names are not numbered and are in *roman*. 'Varieties' are preceded by 'Var.', but the author neglects to state how he imagines a 'variety' to differ from a subspecies. Synonyms are indistinguishable from the recognized subspecies except that they lack the letter and dash [] which precede the former—a hardly sufficient distinction.

By this method of treatment the distinction between species and subspecies is greatly exaggerated—a common error among authors whose knowledge of the forms treated is derived mainly from books rather than from specimens. Whether the description of a new form accords it specific or subspecific rank depends, according to present usage, on his belief as to the existence or non-existence of intergrades connecting it with other forms, and his views on this subject are pretty sure to vary with the material at hand and the time spent in its study, and sometimes with his mood on the particular day his manuscript goes to press. Hence it is not surprising that an author often changes his attitude with respect to the rank of a particular form, treating it as a subspecies in one paper, and as a full species in the next. In the

case of the Texas mole described as a subspecies by Dr. J. A. Allen in 1891 and raised to specific rank by the same author in 1898, Dr. Trouessart adopts a curious course: he gives it as a full species with 1898 as the date, and then in synonymy gives the subspecific form in which it was originally described, with 1891 as the date, showing that he was aware of the correct date. Of course the species should date from 1891--the year in which the animal was named--for the date on which an author happens to change his mind as to the rank of a particular form has nothing to do with the date of the name. If this case represents Dr. Trouessart's views in this matter, the inference is that he, like some botanists of the old school, is a worshipper of the 'combination'. He certainly agrees with these botanists in spelling personal and some other specific names with a capital initial letter--in this respect again departing from the best usage among zoologists. Sections of genera and forms of species of earlier authors are sometimes given formal subgeneric and subspecific names, and names so given are credited to the early author instead of to himself. Thus the section 'Cerco-pitheci Rhinosticti' of Selater is made the subgenus 'Rhinostictus Selater', and Dr. Harrison Allen's 'Var.(b) Northern form of Vesper-tilio gryphus' is made 'Var. septentrionalis H.Allen.'

Dr. Trouessart is not to be faulted for calling my animal a subspecies.
 Dr. Trouessart's rule for the treatment of preoccupied names, ~~is to be unique.~~ If he finds such names preoccupied among mam-mals he promptly renames them (as Scaptogale nob. for Echinogale Pomel); but if they are preoccupied in other branches of the animal

kingdom he lets them stand. Thus the generic names Tylostoma (p.155), Schizostoma (154), Macrotus (152), Mystacina (149), Furia (136), Vesperus (106), Megaloglossus (98) and many others are retained notwithstanding the fact that all are preoccupied and replaced by other names now in more or less common use. A few of the dates given for genera are erroneous. For instance Leuconoe Boie '1825' should be 1880, and Dendrogale Gray '1843' should be 1848. Prototalpa is evidently an amended form of Protalpa and as such should date from Prototalpa Roger 1887 instead of Protalpa Filhol 1877.

Since the appearance of the first edition of Dr. Trouessart's Catalogue (1878-85) no attempt has been made to collect in one work the names of all the mammals of the world; and since all fossil as well as living species are included, the immensity of the task is apparent. Most authors shrink from such an undertaking, not only on account of its magnitude but also on account of the extreme difficulty--not to say impossibility--of determining the status of ~~the~~ described forms in groups that have not been recently revised. Nevertheless the work is of such great practical utility that for years to come every student of living or fossil mammals must keep a copy at his elbow and will owe its author a debt of gratitude. Dr. Trouessart is evidently a very rapid worker; we wish him health and freedom from interruption so that his great undertaking may be speedily completed. -- ~~etc.~~

case of the Texas mole described as a subspecies by Dr. J. A. Allen in 1891 and raised to specific rank by the same author in 1893, Dr. Trouessart adopts a curious course: he gives it as a full species with 1893 as the date, and then in synonymy gives the subspecific form in which it was originally described, with 1891 as the date, showing that he was aware of the correct date. Of course the species should date from 1891--the year in which the animal was named--for the date on which an author happens to change his mind as to the rank of a particular form has nothing to do with the date of the name. If this case represents Dr. Trouessart's views in this matter, the inference is that he, like some botanists of the old school, is a worshipper of the 'combination'. He certainly agrees with these botanists in spelling personal and some other specific names with a capital initial letter--in this respect again departing from the best usage among zoologists. Sections of genera and forms of species of earlier authors are sometimes given formal subgeneric and subspecific names, and names so given are credited to the early author instead of to himself. Thus the section 'Cerco-pitheci Rhinosticti' of Solater is made the subgenus 'Rhinostictus Solater', and Dr. Harrison Allen's 'Var.(b) Northern form of Vesper-tilio gryphus' is made 'Var. septentrionalis H.Allen.'

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June 28, 1897.

Oswald Weigel, Esq.,

Leipzig, Germany.

Dear Sir:

I am obliged for your catalogue number 84 just received, and shall be still further obliged if you will send me from this catalogue the following numbers:

- 535. Pallas, Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica, volumes I and II. Petrop 1811
- 543. Pleske, Säugethiere u. Vögel Kola-Halbinsel.
- 562. Reimarus, Die Triebe der Thiere 1773.
- 570. Rüttimeyer, Herkunft unserer Thierwelt.
- 571. Rüttimeyer, Die Grenzen der Thierwelt.
- 585. Seidlitz, Verzeichniss der Säugethiere.
- 636. Bell, genus Galictis.
- 637. Bell, Brookes, Harwood, Hills, Jonyus, 10 memoirs on Mammalia.
- 639. Bennett, On the Chinchillidae.
- 640. Bennett, Sur les Chinchillidae.
- 641. Bennett, On Cryptoprocta ferox.
- 644. Bennett, On the genus Octodon.
- 659. Brandt, Ueber e. merkwürd. Mammuthschädel.
- 660. Brandt, Index operum omnium.
- 680. Fischer de Waldheim, Descript. Singes Museum imp. Moscou.
- 681. Fischer de Waldheim, Sur le Lepotis pallipes Bennet.
- 734. Mahn, Bau und Entwicklung der Molaren bei Mus und Arvicola.
- 739. Martin, Owen and Waterhouse. 3 papers on Insectivorous Mammalia.

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- 772. Ogilby, new genus of Carnivora: Cynictis.
- 793. Peter, Ohrtrompeten der Säugethiere.
- 817. Schinz, Monographien der Säugethiere: Springerussler &c.
- 821. Schrenk, Die Luchsarten des Nordens.
- 836. Tones, struct. of the dental tissues of the Rodentia.
- 845. Wagner, Naturgesch. des Rindes.
- 857. Wood, varieties of the muscles human neck, shoulder and chest.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Chief, Biological Survey.

Washington, D.C.
Nov. 18, 1877.

My dear Mr. Dutcher:

On reaching home I found your letter of the 12th inst. and the A.O.W. voucher omitting attention. Next of the letter I have hastily affixed, as a supplementary duty, but I cannot return them without a word of protest. If I were free, I would return fully half of them for more explicit and business-like statement. Many are so vaguely drawn as to give no clue to the nature of the expenditure; in fact, they are merely memoranda out of the 60 old, badly one is in good enough form to pass my anti-siphoning officer.

It seems to me only proper for

the Union to insist on more explicit and business-like bills, and to deliver paper on paper memoranda.

Has the Union ever authorized the extraordinary and excessive disbursement of 40¢ which Foster takes out in his accounts of sales of A.O.W. cash and abridged check book? I find difficulty in understanding some of his other accounts, as for instance the one dated July 11, 1877 I presume for the A.O.W. in kind of, besides numerous unspecified large items of postage, there are detailed charges for "delivery", "postage", and "express" or "freight to be collected" on the express packages, making 3 distinct charges for the same thing, apparently. In addition to all this, and his accounts and so on, there is a charge of \$300 for "lithographing" 20 cases not asking a third value a sheet for! I am amazed that a member of the A.O.W. can have the face to pocket so large a share of its much needed income. It is asking for much

of me to afford such accounts.
Does it not seem to you infinitely
necessary to charge me quite
for handling the Bible list, other
publications of the Union?

I repeat that the matter was
not brought to the attention
of the Council at the recent
meeting.

The members are returned
by express today.

Yours truly
E. West Harrison
via Dr. Hall.

Wm. L. Johnson Esq.
Greenwich, Conn.

Let us, therefore, in order
 to find the circle of the
 circle, and a few words
 will be given to inform
 those in particular is that
 the in diameter by the
 feet.

Wm. L. Mumma

Dear Lady: Oct 11:
 Your letter regarding an article
 in the Evening Star, in which it was
 said we were kind as I am not
 very much liked by official world
 seemed to me being in secret charges
 but have the lecture that afternoon
 and then go out to a dinner.
 However, I have just dictated a rough
 statement which I hope you will
 tie up, as I can't possibly take
 time to do it. I mean so being
 of an abstract of the joint articles
 of agreement which I will enclose.
 You might determine confidentially
 that the secret is a complete one
 fair & satisfactory to us. Just
 before the conference next

Mar. 19 97

RESULTS OF THE BERING SEA CONFERENCES.

The Fur-Seal Conferences recently held at Washington by representatives of the governments of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and the United States are noteworthy in several respects. The high character and fitness of the delegates, the rapidity with which the negotiations were carried to a successful conclusion, and the essential agreement reached on the principal points under discussion are matters for international congratulation. It will be remembered that Great Britain declined to take part in a joint conference in which Russia and Japan were to be represented. This led to the holding of two distinct conferences--the first with Russia and Japan; the second with Great Britain and Canada. In the first instance there were few if any points of dispute, and an agreement was promptly reached whereby the governments of the United States, Russia, and Japan pledged themselves to desist from pelagic sealing for a period of one year, pending subsequent negotiations.

In the second ~~instance~~ the conditions were entirely different, the matters under discussion between Great Britain and the United States having been ^{the} subject of international controversy for a number of years. It will be remembered that both countries have been represented at the Pribilof Islands by experts during the past seven years, and that the members of the original Bering Sea Commission of 1891 (Prof. T. C. Mendenhall and Dr. C. Hart Merriam for the United States; Sir George Baden Powell and Dr. George M. Dawson for Great Britain) failed to agree on the facts of seal life at the islands. It will be ~~rem~~embered also that in subsequent years the reports of the experts representing the two countries differed

-2-

materially as to the condition of the rookeries and habits of the seals. These facts, in connection with the hostile attitude of the press of the contending countries and the intense anxiety over the outcome felt by both governments, give to the findings of the conference an interest and importance quite out of proportion with the real weight of the points at issue.

Great Britain was represented by Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson of Dundee, Canada by James M. Macoun of the Canadian Geological Survey, the United States by Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, and the Honorable Charles S. Hamlin, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The conference was notable for its brief duration (the sittings occupying only seven days) and for the ~~complete~~ ^{unanimous} accord of the scientific experts respecting the numbers, condition, and habits of the Fur-seals.

The case was one where naturalists of reputation, who had personally studied the Fur-seals at the islands, were called upon to make a joint report on matters that had been in controversy for many years, that had led to strained relations between the governments concerned, and respecting which diverse opinions prevailed among the people and the press. The important fact must not be overlooked that neither England nor Canada has up to the present time understood the real facts in the case, and that the people and the press of these countries in combating the attitude of the United States have done so largely through misinformation. It is important to bear in mind therefore that the British and Canadian experts in signing the joint report are liable to incur the displeasure of their countrymen, who ~~are likely to~~ ^{may} regard the report as a concession to the United States. The greatest credit is due them for

-3-
their honesty in making a true statement of fact irrespective of the attitude of the people they represent.

The delegates had no power to recommend remedial legislation, their duty being to submit a joint report on the facts on which they could agree as to the condition and habits of the Fur-seals. With these facts before them, it is hoped that the two governments will find little difficulty in framing measures necessary for the permanent protection and preservation of the seal herd. That such measures involve the ultimate cessation of pelagic sealing is a fair inference from the report of the expert delegates. That Canada, having no rookeries of her own and consequently no opportunity to profit by the sealing industry except as carried on in the open sea, will voluntarily relinquish pelagic sealing without some offset or concession on our part, can hardly be expected. The friendly attitude of the two governments as shown by recent events leads to the hope that the whole matter may be amicably adjusted. In any event, the complete agreement of the naturalists taking part in the conference may be regarded as a triumph for science.

The essential features of the propositions agreed upon are as follows:

[illegible]

These interpolate in accordance with the nature of the interpolation.

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Nov. 20, 1877.

My dear Mrs. Thayer:

I have attended to the A. Q. U. notice as you desire and am glad of the opportunity to get the matter properly stated. It is very gratifying to me to know that the projected celebration is still hot in your busy brain.

It is very good of you to think of me in connection with your contemplated cruise to Florida. Such an outing with such companions would be a real oasis in my rushing, driving life. I could almost wish for a week down in order to make it possible!

With kindest regards,

Yours truly
E. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C.

November 12, 1897.

Prof. A. S. Bickmore,

American Museum of Natural History.

My dear Sir:

As presiding officer at the 15th annual Congress of the American Ornithologists' Union, just held in New York City, I beg to express my appreciation of your courtesy in exhibiting to our members a series of colored slides of native birds, showing recent advances in methods of visual instruction.

These slides are the best I have ever seen of birds, and the plan developed by you and Mr. Frank M. Chapman of showing particular types of bird haunts--as woodland, meadow and marsh--at different times of the year, in connection with the characteristic birds of each, is a decided advance in method over anything known to me and cannot fail to be of great educational value in stimulating an intelligent interest in this much neglected field.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Acting President, A.O.U.

4 that the friends of the Biological Survey at the present time did not permit me to make you an offer to come here at once to go on with your work.

The only other object of the case is the friend and relation as: why I did not write you what had been said. She means as, I did not feel that I had a right to. I was asked for a confidential opinion and knew that still more, for that matter, nothing as to her for matters but your letter to you and the Museum. The fact that the subject has been asked from the Museum like my obligation to remain silent is somewhat.

Accordingly, however, as I should you my letter to Merrill you should know my attitude on the general question, and the reasons therefore.

As far as I am aware this is the only way in which I can make my attitude clear to you in any way, so that I can say anything more than my plain letter which the circumstances of course I might have said and said you were in that state to making out the justification of nature and what in your mind, but you will have heard me of I did. I am, your friend, F. B. Mearns.

Washington

Nov. 23, 1898.

My dear Willard:

Your letter of the 20th inst. has this moment arrived. I am infinitely obliged to you for your frankness and frankness in writing me as you have, because it gives me an opportunity to put myself right. It is a case where just a little more

time in writing the facts makes all the difference in the world in the result.

I will begin at the beginning and tell the whole story as accurately as I can, something nothing and saying nothing.

A certain sort of thing in early summer Mr. Mellett, Director of the National Museum, came to my house on Sunday and asked me confidentially what I thought of your qualifications for the position of Asst. Curator of the Museum Dept.

that the funds of the Biological Survey at the present time will not permit me to make you an offer to come here at once to go on with your work.

The only other subject of the case is the personal one between us: why I did not write you what I had been told. The reason is, I did not feel that I had a right to. I was asked for a confidential opinion and have not still known for that matter) nothing as to how far matters had gone between you and the Museum. That that the subject has been spread from the Museum side my obligation to remain silent is evident.

Furthermore, inasmuch as I should you my letter to Merrill you already knew my attitude on the general question, and the reason therefore.

As far as I am aware this is the story. As you still think my action unfair toward you in any way, or that I said anything more than was my plain duty under the circumstances of course I regret that I did and wish you were on that side to judge and the responsibility of matters and what in your mind, but you would have believed me if I did. I am, your friend, Lawrence

Washington

Nov. 23, 1898.

My dear Willer:

Your letter of the 20th is at hand. In this moment arrived. I am infinitely obliged to you for your frankness and frankness in writing me as you have, because it gives me an opportunity to put myself right.

It is a case where just a little mis- take in reciting the facts makes all the difference in the world in the result.

I will begin at the beginning and tell the whole story as accurately as I can, omitting nothing and adding nothing.

Remember that spring or early summer Mr. Mellett, Director of the National Museum, came to my house on Sunday and asked me confidentially what I thought of your qualifications for the position of Asst. Curator of the Mammal Dept.

Washington
Dec. 5, 1877.

Dear Miller:

Your letter of the 29th ult. has remained unopened several days because I have been hindered to the last notch in finishing a couple of sundry reports for the Secretary.

Your quotation from Mr. Taine's letter affell me and shows them completely misrepresented me and my object in approaching him on this subject. His report of which I said is inaccurate in fact and highly exaggerated in

view to be noticed here - that you were under some misapprehension of the subject of the meeting. I said that if you had an accurate knowledge of the matter and had things in order as you could be original matter, a letter would not be found as you are really at the head of the younger members of the Society and your friendly work was of a very high order. I shall not say personal relations were not cordial and that if in my former I had fully explained the matter to you as it was and that yourself to the meeting would be proof of themselves.

48
The next evening (Wednesday, Dec. 29) I went to the annual meeting of the Society at the University, and opened, giving the report of the meeting of the previous year (1876) and then I said in the evening and also told him what I had written himself and that I had showed you the letter and you admitted it to be true. I stated that in my opinion you were not the

believe tells me you have re-
quired Zapus in his power.
I hope however you will yourself
publish the results of your
study of the castles and.
This is the important to our
trust to any unexplained
mammalists.

Don't forget this since
early last July I am giving a
few hours to mammals in
order to bring out a couple of
small papers in two years
time. Rich. Lee.

Dear Sir
C. West Museum

Ernest S. Miller, Jr.
Peterson, New York.

Washington
Dec. 11/11
Dear Miller:
Yours of the 9th at hand.
I have heard nothing from
the Museum people.

While my last letter to you
was intended as a confidential
statement of fact, I have no
objection to your telling me that
that there is evidently a misunder-
standing between him and me
as to what my attitude in the
matter really is, and that I
am entirely willing to answer
in writing any questions he
may see fit to ask as to my
opinion of your ability as a
mammalogist and your fitness
for any position he may desire.

the general impression conveyed.
I should not have dreamt of
such a thing as speaking to Mr.
Tenn on this subject had not
Mr. Mallett come to me for
information, as stated in my last
letter. Under the circumstances
I thought it an act of courtesy
to Mr. Tenn and on act of kindness
to you to tell him frankly my
position and let him know that
my personal relations with you
were most cordial. That
I held most completely and left
just the opposite impression
is only too evident.
Knowing that Mr. Tenn would
not intentionally misrepresent me
to anyone else I am only im-
pelled to him as my action in
interference with his office, and

in the sentence of his statement
forget what I actually said and
attend on adoption of that idea
instead. Surely his former
attitude toward me has been having
in the case.
The whole affair is most important
and painful to me.
As to taking any further steps, I have
consulted one or two men whose
judgment I esteem and they agree
that it would be improper for me to
do anything further unless I am assured
on the subject. While I should
much prefer to let the matter drop,
I am willing to answer in writing
any questions that may be put to
me by the Museum authorities upon
my personal fitness for any position they
may choose to help, and my opinion
of your ability as a scientific worker.
With kind regards to Mr. Miller
Dear Sir
C. West Museum

Ernest S. Miller, Jr.
Peterson, New York.

#4

perhaps beyond, whether a sound
 about the purpose we could
 be able to do so.

Will you not kindly collect
 notes on the establishment
 before copying.

When can you come on
 to hold the meeting of the
 Massachusetts Committee? And
 will you draft a plan of
 forming it? The matter is
 not at all too early for business
 when to come the notes?

I hope you have fully read.
 See you
 E. West House

Washington

Dec. 12, 1877.

Dear Brewster:

Ever since the 20th meeting
 I have been trying to find
 the notes you. Several
 notes of importance came
 up at the meeting which
 are still in the nature of
 unfinished business. The
 most important of these
 relate to the work of the
 Committee on Massachusetts
 and the Committee on 2d Dec.
 The latter has not been finished.
 The notes pending for it
 did not fix the number, but
 that that the [?] present
 Chairman should be a member

Catalogus Mammalium tam viventium quam fossilium. Dr. E. L. Trouessart. New Ed. Fascic. II, Carnivora, Pinnipedia, Rodentia, Protoromorpha and Sciuromorpha, pp. 219-452, June 1897. Fascic. III, Rodentia (concluded) pp. 453-664, Oct. 1897. Berlin: R. Friedländer & Sohn. Price \$2.50 Each part.

The second and third parts of Trouessart's Catalogue of Mammals living and fossil, have come to hand and carry the work through the Carnivora and Rodentia. ~~The number of genera is brought up to 750; of species, to 4000.~~

~~The second and third~~ parts are less satisfactory than the first and cannot be said to represent the present state of knowledge of the groups treated, particularly with respect to American forms. Among the latter many synonyms are accorded full specific rank, many good species are degraded to synonymy, and many forms are transposed in a manner that shows an absence of appreciation of their affinities. And when it comes to the geographic distribution of American species the most astonishing inaccuracies creep in, as might be expected.

In matters of nomenclature Dr. Trouessart seems to be a law unto himself, and consistency does not seem to be one of his canons. In using Brisson he quotes the pre-Linnaean edition (1756) which has no status in nomenclature, instead of the edition of 1762; while in quoting Linnaeus he takes the opposite course and uses the 12th edition (1766) instead of the 10th (1758) which is accepted the world over as marking the beginning of Zoological nomenclature. With respect to Brisson's genera it will be interesting to know what rules if any led to the adoption of Hydrochoerus and the rejection of Odobenus, Glis* and others. If all had been rejected his course would have had the merit of consistency and would be defensible. The generic name Trichechus is erroneously applied to the Walrus instead of the Manatee.

* In the case of Glis it is stated in a footnote that the genus cannot be admitted because Linnaeus had previously instituted the order Glires, and because Brisson did not use binomial nomenclature. The first reason is trivial and not in accord with any code of nomenclature; the second, if considered a valid objection by the author should have caused him to reject Hydrochoerus also.

Dr. Trouessart is ~~evidently~~ a most diligent searcher of the literature and is to be congratulated on the freedom of his Catalogue from omissions. Most of the errors here pointed out are such as are bound to creep in in an undertaking of this character and magnitude, and the reviewer wishes it understood that in calling attention to them he has not done so in a spirit of criticism but for the purpose of rendering the work more useful.

The authority for the generic name Bassariscus is Coues, 1887, not 'Rhoads, 1894'. The genus Wagneria Jentink, 1886, cannot stand. It is ^{not} only the same as Bassariscus but is preoccupied.

Thalassarctos Gray 1825 is antedated by Thalarctos of the same author and based on the same animal.

Lynceus 'Gray, 1825' (first printed Lynceus by Gray in 1821) is antedated by Lynx Kerr, 1792.

The name Ictis Kaup, adopted for a subgenus of Weasels, is preoccupied by Ictis Schinz, 1824, for which reason Arctogale Kaup will have to stand for the Weasels. This I have already published in Science, (vol. V, p. 302, Feb. 19, 1897.) and since Arctogale Peters 1864 is preoccupied by Arctogale Kaup 1829, I proposed the new name Arctogalidia for the palm civets, of which Viverra trivirgata is the type (see Science as above).

Ursus piscator Pucheran, 1855 and U. beringiana Middendorf, 1851, given as forms of U. arctos, are based on the same animal.

Ursus emmonsii Dall, given as a 'variety' of U. americanus, is certainly a most distinct species.

A most unfortunate slip is the reintroduction of Peale's generic name Oricotodipus (a synonym of Perognathus) for the Kangaroo rats of the genus Perodipus, in accordance with an ill-advised suggestion of Mr. Rhoads. But Mr. Rhoads carefully abstained from giving Peale's measurements of his type specimen, which prove beyond question that the animal could not have been a Kangaroo rat. The hind foot measured " $\frac{1}{2}$ inch" -- a trifle less than 20.5 mm. which agrees with young specimens of Perognathus from the plains of the Columbia in Oregon and Washington. A nursing young Kangaroo rat (Perodipus columbianus) from the same region has a hind foot measuring 35 mm., a total length more than double that given by Peale for his Oricotodipus.

Among the 12 Kangaroo rats of the genus Dipodomys given full specific rank, one (similis) is a synonym (of simiolus) and three (ambiguus, simiolus and parvus) are subspecies (of merriami Mearns). In the sequence given, these subspecies are not only accorded specific rank, but with one exception are removed from the forms to which they are most closely related and placed after members of widely different groups. Similarly, the large Dipodomys spectabilis with its long tail-brush of pure white, is separated from its nearest ally, D. deserti, by a group of small dark-tailed forms.

Under the genus Peromyscus, comprising the American white-footed mice, the mixture of species and subspecies fairly takes ones breath away. The same is true in less degree of Microtus and of numerous other genera throughout the Catalogue.

Sciuropterus volans is given as the name of the European Flying squirrel and S. volucella as that of the American. This, while in accordance with former usage, is unfortunate since the Sciurus mus volans of Linnaeus 1766 is the Flying Squirrel of Virginia, as shown by Jordan and Bangs.

Under Sciurus douglasi five synonyms are raised to the rank of 'varieties'.

Under Sciurus aberti, S. castanotus [= castanonotus] Baird and S. durangi Thomas are given as subspecies. The former is a synonym; the latter a distinct species.

Under Sciurus arizonensis are included as subspecies the hardly distinct hutchuca of Allen and several widely different species, as S. colliasi Richardson, S. hypopyrrhus Wagler, and others. A curious freak in nomenclature is illustrated by this series, the majority of the subspecies included under arizonensis antedating it by many years!

Coming to the Chipmunks, the author abandons his own earlier, and in the reviewers judgment excellent division of the group into Tamias and Eutamias and lumps them all under the former name. In arranging the species and subspecies of this perplexing group it is no wonder he is somewhat mixed and that the forms are distributed without regard to their affinities. Thus pricei, at most a subspecies of merriami, is given full specific rank and placed between townsendi and macrorhabdotes. The latter, instead of ranking as a species, should stand as a synonym of quadrimaculatus.

The Spermophiles of the lateralis group (subgenus Callospermophilus Merriam) are placed in the genus Tamias with which they have no close affinity.

Spermophilus sonoriensis, a subspecies of tereticaudus is placed in a different subgenus! And tereticaudus and the closely related neglectus are wrongly referred to the subgenus Ictidomys.

In many instances Dr. Trouessart adopts the oldest generic name, as Coenda for Syntheres, Ochotona for Lagomys and so on; but in many other cases fails to do this. Thus,

<u>Coelogenus</u> F. Cuvier, 1807	is antedated by	<u>Agouti</u> Lacépède, 1799
<u>Lagostomus</u> Brooks, 1829	"	" <u>Vizcacia</u> Schinz, 1834
<u>Myoxus</u> Schreber, 1782	"	" <u>Glis</u> Brisson, 1762
<u>Platycercomys</u> Brandt, 1844	"	" <u>Pygeretmus</u> Gloger, 1841
<u>Scirotomys</u> Brandt, 1844	"	" <u>Scarturus</u> Gloger, 1841

He uses also many preoccupied names. Among these are:

<u>Arctogale</u> Peters 1864; replaced by <u>Arctogalidia</u> Merriam 1897	
<u>Echiothrix</u> Gray, 1867	" <u>Craurothrix</u> Thomas, 1896
<u>Hydrolagus</u> Gray, 1867	" <u>Limnolagus</u> Wearn, 1897
<u>Ictis</u> Kaup, 1829	" <u>Arctogale</u> Kaup, 1829
<u>Wagneria</u> Jentink, 1886	" <u>Bassariscus</u> Coues, 1887

The authority for Tylonyx, given as a synonym under Dicrostonyx, should be Schulze instead of 'Huth'.

Dr. Trouessart is not one of those who regards as sacred the original spelling of generic names. On the contrary, he ^{in frequent cases} amends ~~names~~ freely, and in so doing operates at both ends, changing Pithecheir to Pithecheirus and Endecapleura to Hendecapleura!

A ~~large~~ number of generic names are given erroneous dates. For instance:

Acomys	dates from	1838	not	1840
Alticola		1881		1884
Ctenodactylus		1830		1828
Dolichotis		1819		1822
Graphiurus		1838		1829
Heterocephalus		1842		1834
Myctocleptes		1832		1835
Rhombomys		1841		1843
Tachyoryctes		1835		1834

Under Echinomys and the amended form Echinomys the authorities and dates are badly mixed.

In the case of family names the rule of priority is not always followed. For instance, "Lagostomidae Bonaparte 1837" is antedated by Chinchillidae Bennett 1833; and Coendidae Trouessart is antedated by Erethizontidae Thomas.

Perhaps the oddest error in the Catalogue is the transposition of the Trinidad Opossum Thylamys carri Allen and Chapman to the Rodent genus Tylomys Peters!

The subfamily heading Murinae is omitted, apparently by accident, and the resulting arrangement as printed puts Mus as a subgenus of Otomys!

A single new subgenus is named Microlagus. It is based on Lepus cinerascens Allen, a form whose relationship with L. trowbridgii is so exceedingly close that it is probably only subspecifically separable, and yet L. trowbridgii is placed in a separate subgenus (Sylvilagus Gray)!

A curious instance of persistent misspelling is the repeated occurrence of Vernon Bailey's name as Bayley, and of specific names based thereon as bayleyi. Similarly Reithrodontomys lacei is spelled lacyi.

In dividing the work into parts it is a pity the publishers did not end the second part with the Carnivora instead of including the first 63 pages of the Rodentia. In binding by orders--the most convenient form for most uses--the volume on the Rodentia will have no titlepage in front, but has one for the matter posterior to the 63d page where the 3d fasciculus begins (page 453 of the whole Catalogue).

The reviewer is indebted to Dr. T. S. Palmer for calling his attention to a number of the errors in generic names and dates.

In two instances Trouessart imposes new ~~subspecific~~ names on forms distinguished but not named by previous authors, and in both instances modestly but wrongly credits the name to the previous author instead of himself. The cases in point are Vespertilio grampus septentrionalis attributed to Harrison Allen, and [Mus] sylvaticus var. noveboracensis attributed to Erxleben, and placed as a synonym of Peromyscus leucopus.

The ~~parts~~ parts now published comprise the Primates, Chiroptera, Insectivora, Carnivora and Rodentia and contain 760 genera and 4085 species. Of these, 288 genera and 1900 species are included in the single order Rodentia.

The Catalogue, in spite of its inherent imperfections, is an extremely useful document and must be at the elbow of ~~every~~ student of mammals.

E. H. Merriam

Washington

Dec. 18, 1877.

My dear General:

I enclose for you letter of the 7th inst. The young man you spoke recently mentioned to pilot through the intricate biological channels his one of the most remarkable combinations I ever met. He began at the very end and ends at the very end. He told him where he left his clothes and kept him from telling about it. I advised him to go to a strict military school for a year in order to learn how to behave himself and have not to bother himself and his belongings with the matters of the world. He seems to have a foundation for the same to be a perfect

of wildingness and earnestness and a sense of duty in the way of asking questions. If he can be concentrated and kept together for a period of time, a change of his whole life will be off when and then he might become not a fairly useful member of the community.

About the other men: all him to read the letter I wrote him and write the other reply. I may think he is positive to say something definite in spirit as Engineer's letter through with me. I am not sure. I am not sure. I am not sure.

Dec. 24, 1917.

Mr. H. Sage, Secy.
Decy. A. M.

After correspondence with
Mr. Brewster I have appointed
the following committee on birds,
in addition to the resolutions
passed at the last meeting said
committee to have power to add
to its members.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| Allen | Brewster (A.M.) |
| Batchelder | Merriman |
| Brewster | Sage |
| Cause | Salmer (T.A.) |
| Ditcher | Richmond |
| Dwight | Ridgway |
| Evans | Sage |
| | Stone |

Very truly yours
A. Hest Merriman
Acting Secy. A.M.

new phis
of Washington
in 1917
Dec 24 1917

Dear Mr. Brewster,
I have been looking for you lately, after
the 24th of the month. I have
so far as I can find out, after
last Thanksgiving, that the committee
cannot be called together for
committee. So unless Allen
or Chapman has a list we
will have to make a special
check of the situation.

As to the birds committee, we can
send an all invited list to and
I will appoint the committee as
follows, with power to add to the
members:

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| Allen | Ditcher |
| Batchelder | Dwight |
| Brewster | Evans |
| Cause | Fischer |

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| Merriman | Ridgway |
| Sage | Sage |
| Salmer (T.A.) | Stone |
| Richmond | |

Will call a meeting sometime
next month when you
are down on the Merriman
business.

What a fine work Mr. Ditcher
has finished in his 'Ditcher
and his friends' part out.

I - sent back
yesterday
A. Hest Merriman

Dec. 29/97

My dear Prof. Wiley:

We are being called on for
my subscription to the ~~act~~ fund
for the Am. Chemical Soc.
I take the liberty to enclose this sum
(100) to you ~~herein~~.

Should the Committee find itself
short of funds I shall be glad to
increase my contribution.

Very truly yours,

A. West Harrison -

Dec. 22, 1877.

My dear Willm:

Enclosed of note and answer of
 strings of her letter left me from refusing
 the pen several recent letters.

Yesterday I finished and turned in a
 new edition of my work of the life of
 it has been a big piece of work.

I am very glad to hear that arrange-
 ments have been made which will
 bring you here at an early date. Just
 when shall you come, or do not
 not get settled!

As to your checklist, concerning the
 publication of which you ask very
 opinion, I need only remark that
 in view of the enormous amount of
 work waiting to be done on China
 branches I was surprised that you
 should undertake a piece of work
 which is practically a duplication of
 the essential part of a similar job

Respectfully,
 Wm. Brewster

Retake of Preceding Frame

Dec. 29, 1977.

My dear Miller:

Because of work and absence of strings after have left me from helping the poor several several letters.

Yesterday I finished and turned in a new edition of my work of the life zone. It has been a big piece of work.

I am very glad to know that arrangements have been made which will bring you here at an early date. Just when shall go - sure, or do not not get out!

As to your checklist, concerning the publication of which you ask my opinion, I need only remark that in view of the enormous amount of work waiting to be done on American mammals I was surprised that you should undertake a piece of work which is practically a duplication of an essential part of a similar job

Respectfully,
E. M. Mearns

Jan. 7, 1898.

Chief Clerk, Treasurer
Hempstead, New York

Mr. Sir:

I shall be greatly obliged if you will send me bill for my payment to the on Perry St. property as for accompanying memorandum from you, which made this amt. due to June 14, \$296.00. Please figure interest to Jan. 14 and I will remit at once on receipt of bill.

Can you not correct the name on your tax rolls from "Geo. Merriam" to "C. West Merriam"? I have requested this a number of times and have given you the exact reference to the book & page where deed is recorded, but the bills still continue to come in this old name.
Respectfully,
C. West Merriam.

Jan. 10, 1892

Dear George:

I send you the shrews & the *Salicida* list. I have added the list of nests & eggs and shall be very glad to get them.

As to Towns' *Salicida* numbers: I remember I suspect that all the specimens are in the Nest. I remember a few *Salicida* I collected before with you for many years ago. I think I have some nests in the collection as a whole, though I never would ever see all of it. There are several pairs of *Microtus* not touched by me. As I remember it off hand, the collection contains

Sciurus, *Peromyscus*, *Callosperm.*, *Red squirrels*, *Peromyscus* and *Microtus*. I will look up my notes tonight & see if I can find anything better. I believe there were better before some *Microtus* and *Peromyscus*. I don't remember any fox-hairing birds but there may have been some.

Yours
G. Hart

Jan. 10/98

My dear Judge:

I thank you very much for your letter of the 8th inst. My recollection of the framed matter is that Judge Robinson thought we might throw off \$100 for the year in view of the improvement we made, but we offered to reduce the rent. I think you and I agreed to this. As what you should do right

there was more at stake on the new matter when I left the house than my father's so saving the money if matters turn out, as we have no time to lose.

Very truly,
Yours

C. West Newman

24th Nov

Judge Wm. K. Townsend

New Haven, Conn.

Jan. 14, 1898

Dear Brewster:

Last years joint work of the Committee on Nomenclature suggested at least several members of the Committee, and according to all account a larger number of members of the Union. I am aware that in more than one instance we passed 'enough' and 'independent' of each other and independent investigation.

If I am not greatly mistaken we thought we had done a very fair piece of work and would we would never repeat the performance. It seems to me we should be on of this thing.

(1) I will not add the work in absence of the meeting, or (2) I have the members open to say they would

to take up and refer to subcommittee of some kind, I think it is better to take it up in the open air, and not in a committee.

I think a number of cases you passed last year which should come up this year.

Jan. 24 is nearly over and I will not be any more. I hope that by way of independent members of you and others can pass the day till the 25th. I am in a thoroughly satisfactory position this small work will be finished.

I must say that I hope you will come prepared to say, but only for those meeting but they will say to be what you intended to do last winter.

Dr. Brewster
c. M. D. Morrison

We are sorry to hear of your illness, I am

Jan. 14, 1898.

My dear Sir:

It certainly is extraordinary that you do not receive our publications, and particularly that you did not get the copy of my late etc paper which I mailed with my own hands along with my letter of the 3d inst.

With this I am sending you still another copy - the 3d of these particular paper - addressed by me exactly like the envelope containing the letter.

My agent, Dr. Blinn, tells me that the parcels for the 2d ed. of the Guide Rabbit Bulletin went to the mailing room some days ago but that the documents may not have come out yet. We will send you a copy direct today. (I think I should.)

January 24, 1898.

Prof. S. P. Langley,

Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

Dear Sir:

I desire to deposit in the U. S. National Museum my private collection of Mammals, numbering upwards of five thousand skins and six thousand skulls, and containing the types of a considerable number of species. The skins are now in moth-proof metal cases so that they would not require, at least for the present, additional cases.

I should be glad to know, at your early convenience whether or not the Museum will accept this deposit.

Respectfully,

1919 Sixteenth St.

Washington, D. C.

C. Hart Merriam

Feb. 4, 1898

Dear Dr. Coues:

Excuse delay in acknowledging your several notes. Allen did not go until Monday, and since then I have been trying to 'catch up' with the accumulation of official duties.

I am very glad to know the exact type locality of Verfurbia and have entered your memorandum on our type card for this list.

I am obliged also for the notes from Nodden which are returned herewith.

Fauna nos 6 and 9 have not been published.

Your chromo pictures are too much for me and are returned herewith. The one from Nova Scotia if not a fresh is surely an unknown animal.

The Nation seems in no hurry to publish our review.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

February 3, 1898.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,
27 West 23d St.
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of the 1st instant is at hand, respecting the preparation of a volume for your 'Science Series' under the general title, 'Life Areas of North America: A study in the Distribution of Animals and Plants.'

I should be glad to undertake the preparation of such a work next winter, in accordance with the terms mentioned by Prof. Cattell, provided it can be properly illustrated. This will require several maps, a number of half tones from photographs of scenery, and many text figures of animals.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D.C.
Feb. 6, 1898

My dear Judge:

Many thanks for your letter of the 4th inst. I am glad to hear how matters are progressing and fully agree to allowing Marshal \$100 in settlement of his claim.

I am pleased to know that Judge Stoddard will approach Elgar as to buying kindly ants. His choice is as an excellent man.

I approve everything you suggest in your letter of the 4th inst.

You do not mention Englem, as I suppose he has not been settled with yet.

I know nothing of the rest of the arrangements that will open the country to you and Judge Kaldwin this

affair.

There is much better, thanks. He left us for further service at his sister's side and will return a little later. Having accidents we think he has a fair chance to live through the summer. He was able to get into town during his stay with us.

With best regards to you all,

Very truly, Mrs

C. West Newman.

How much do the 'graduates' fee? I never thought of this before.

February 11, 1898.

Mr. A. C. Gould,
Editor, 'Shooting and Fishing',
293 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 8th instant is at hand, and also the last issue of 'Shooting and Fishing', containing an excellent picture of a snarling Cougar. I should be very glad if you will kindly add this to those you mention, in accordance with your suggestion.

I should feel more at liberty in asking for these cuts if you would allow me the privilege of paying for the electros.

All of the Cougar pictures appear to be of the same animal. I assume he is a caged beast, although no cage appears in any of the pictures. The legend indicates that he came from the neighborhood of Leadville, Colorado.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Chief, Biological Survey.

February 11, 1898.

Mr. Herbert Haviland Field,
Concilium Bibliographicum,
Zurich-Oberstrass,
Switzerland.

Dear Sir:

For a long time past we have not received any cards from you. If I am not mistaken, I gave you an order a long time ago, for all cards relating to mammals and the general subject of geographic distribution of terrestrial forms of life, and requested you to send me bills for the same at intervals to suit your convenience. I should be very glad if you will continue to do this, and have sent to my address such cards as you now have which I have not already received. I want everything relating to mammalia, living and fossil.

I have just had the set of cards belonging to the library of the Department of Agriculture examined with respect to titles of papers published in the Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington. As a result, it appears that we have not a single card for anything published in 1897, and seven titles are lacking from Vol. X, published in 1896 (*as far as I can find*).

One of my titles which you are likely to overlook, and of which I cannot send you a separate, is: The Mammals of Mount Mazama, Oregon, by C. Hart Merriam <Mazama: A record of Mountaineering in the

-2-

Pacific Northwest [published at Portland, Oregon], Vol. I, No. 2, pp
204-230, October, 1897.
Contains: Life Zones of Mount Mazama [206-215], and annotated
Catalogue of Species [215-230].

With best wishes for the prosperity of your Bureau, and for
the continuance of your good health, I remain.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Chief, Biological Survey.

MEMORANDUM.

C. Hart Merriam: Born in New York City December 5, 1855; studied in Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College (class of 1877); graduated in medicine Feb. 1879 (College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City); practiced surgery and medicine at Locust Grove, Lewis Co., New York, from 1878 to 1885.

Naturalist of Hayden's Survey in 1872 (working in Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming); Assistant on U. S. Fish Commission in 1875, with headquarters at Wood's Holl, Mass.; visited Bay of Fundy in 1876 to collect Marine Invertebrates; published his 'Birds of Connecticut' in 1877; visited the Bermudas in spring of 1881; spent summers of 1881 and 1882 cruising in lower river and Gulf of St. Lawrence; in spring of 1883 went to Newfoundland and made a trip to Arctic Seal Fishery, serving as Surgeon to SS 'Proteus'; in 1884 published concluding part of his book 'Mammals of the Adirondacks'; in spring of 1885 visited England, Germany and the Netherlands, and was recalled to take charge of the newly established Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy, U. S. Department of Agriculture--now the Biological Survey--where he has remained ever since.

In carrying on the work of the Biological Survey he spends part of every year in zoological explorations in the far west; in the winter and spring of 1890-91 he had charge of the 'Death Valley Expedition'; and in summer of 1891 he and Prof. T. C. Mendenhall were appointed Bering Sea Commissioners and sent to the Probilof Islands, Alaska.

He has published about 300 papers on Zoological and Botanical subjects, the most important of which are: The Birds of Connecticut, 1877; Mammals of the Adirondacks, 1882-84; Results of Biologi-

cal Survey of San Francisco Mountain region and Desert of Little Colorado, Arizona, 1890; The Geographic Distribution of Life in North America, 1892; Distribution of Trees and Shrubs in Deserts and Desert Ranges of California, Nevada and Utah, 1893; Laws of Temperature Control of the Geographic Distribution of Terrestrial Animals and Plants, 1894; Monographic Revision of the Pocket Gophers (Geomys), 1895; Revision of the American Shrews (genera Blarina, Notiosorex and Sorex), 1895; *Biological Survey of Washington, Calif., 1899.*

Has been President of Linnaean Society of New York, Lewis County [New York] Medical Society, and the Biological Society of Washington. Is now Vice-President of the National Geographic Society and League of American Sportsman. Is editor of ~~Biological Society's Proceedings~~ ^{of the Washington Academy of Sciences}, Associate editor National Geographic Magazine, and Zoological editor of Science.

Feb. 15, 1898.

My dear Sir:

Many thanks for your postal card calling my attention to the reference in Griffith's Currier to Canis occidentalis. I was very stupid of me to overlook this reference, and I shall make the correction in my forthcoming report on the mammals of the Olympic Peninsula.

Very truly, yours
C. Hart Merriam.

R. Lydekker Esq.
Barnard, England.

Feb. 19/98.

Dear Prof. Cottell:

The cut should be trimmed to size indicated on proof herewith. The proof is hard, but the electro prints all right in the hole.

I cannot write the article you ask for on life areas now. Only last week I returned to edit an advance check for \$20.00 sent for a short article on Birds - which article I would be glad to write if I had time. Since my return from the field last fall I have only been able to get 4 hours for work on my handbooks of Mammals. Very truly,
C. Hart Merriam

Washington

Feb. 19, 1898.

Dear Mrs. Linsell:

Yours of yesterday reached. The letter, of which you enclose a copy, I had never seen or heard of - if I had seen it you may be sure it would never have been sent. It is one of those very 'fresh' things most of us do once or twice in our lives and regret ever after.

But you are in error in speaking of any reviewer for 'Science' as an employee. 'Science' pays nothing for reviews - I repeat to say! Regretting the incident, I remain
Very truly,
C. Hart Merriam

Retake of Preceding Frame

88

Feb. 19/98.

Dear Prof. Cottell:

The cut should be trimmed to size indicated on proof herewith. The proof is hand, but the electro prints all right in the book.

I cannot write the article you ask for on life areas now. Only last week I returned to check an advance check for \$20.00 sent for a short article on birds - not at all. I would do it if I had time. Since my return from the field last fall I have only been able to get 4 hours for work on my bundles of mammals. Very truly
C. Hart Merriam

87

Washington

Feb. 19, 1898.

Dear Mr. Linsell:

Yours of yesterday reached. The letter, of which you enclose a copy, I had never seen or heard of - if I had seen it you may be sure it would never have been sent. It is one of those very 'fresh' things most of us do once or twice in our lives and regret ever after.

But you are in error in speaking of any reviewer for 'Science' as an 'employee'. 'Science' pays nothing for reviews - I repeat to say! Regretting the incident, I remain
Very truly
C. Hart Merriam.

Feb. 19/78.

Dear Prof. Cottell:

The cut should be trimmed to size indicated on proof herewith. The proof is hand, but the electro prints all right in the book.

I cannot write the article you ask for on life sizes now. Only last week I returned to Chicago an advance check for \$20.00 sent for a short article on birds - not article. I would be glad to write if I had time. Since my return from the field last fall I have only been able to get 4 hours for work on my handbook of mammals. Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Washington

Feb. 19, 1878.

Dear Mrs. Lippell:

Yours of yesterday reached. The letter, of which you enclose a copy, I had never seen or heard of - if I had seen it you may be sure it would never have been sent. It is one of those very 'fresh' things most of us do once or twice in our lives and regret ever after.

But you are in error in speaking of any reviewer for 'Science' as an employee. 'Science' pays nothing for reviews - I repeat to day!
Apologizing for the incident, I remain,
Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam

Feb. 19, 1897.

W. W. Keet & Co.

Dear Sirs:

Yours of the 18th recd.

I am exceedingly obliged for
your courtesy in presenting
me with the extra of
the handsome Kighorn's head.

Very truly
Yours
W. W. Keet & Co.

Feb. 21, 1898.

Mr. C. C. Gould

My dear Sir:

Very many thanks for the
electres. My check in full for
same (\$1.55) is herewith enclosed.

Thanks also for what you tell
me about the photos. Such
as these certainly are very satisfactory
and infinitely better than the great
majority of attempts at wild game.
Some of Mallin's, however, are
hard to beat.

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam.

Feb. 21, 1898.

Mr. C. C. Gould

My dear Sir:

Very many thanks for the
electro. My check in full for
same (\$7.50) is herewith enclosed.

Thanks also for what you tell
me about the photos. Such
as these certainly are very satisfactory
and infinitely better than the great
majority of attempts at wild game.
Some of Mallin's, however, are
hard to beat.

Very truly yours

C. Hart Merriam.

Washington
Feb. 25, 1898.

Mrs. Geo. Douglas Miller
Albany, New York
My dear Sir:

Enclosed is a rough memorandum concerning Dr. A. H. Hedley. It contains, I believe, the chief facts and more important dates for the period of our acquaintance, which was from 1876 until his death - 20 years.

It is impossible for me, in my present unimpaired condition, to write the story of Dr. Hedley as a friend and a man, as I have not attempted it. I hope that you, from your own knowledge, aided by my memoranda, may be able to do this.

Do you possibly know Hedley had any weaknesses? In his later years he

Washington

March 15, 1898.

My dear Dr. Huxford:

You doubtless remember that when Rothman went out of the rich commission on effect was made by the scientific friends of the organization to secure the appointment of B.W. Emerson in his place. Now since Emerson ignored all advice in Emerson's favor and put in the least suitable people he could. Since it is said to have made a bad fight against him. However, the present course and is said to be in danger of losing his job. If he goes, the position will be the practicality of putting Emerson in his place I at the head of the Division of Scientific Inquiry.

became allied to the spirit, talent and of frequent intervals went on "spinning spools". At all other times he was the same good humored fellow to me as before.

Apart from my own family he was the kindest and most intimate friend I ever had.

Very truly yours
C. Hart Merriam

I am told that Arch. Leary,
 Brigham of the Dept. of Agriculture
 is a great friend of Brewster,
 and it seems to me that
 your relations with Mr. Brigham
 are such that you might
 easily feel disposed to write
 him on the subject.

With kind regards to you
 and Mrs. Mendenhall.

Very truly,
 E. Mendenhall

E. Mendenhall

Gen. T. C. Mendenhall

Worcester, Mass.

March 22, 1898.

Mr. Felix L. Dames,

Voss-Strasse 32, Berlin, W.,
Germany.

Dear Sir:

Your Catalogue No.42 for 1898 has just reached me and I shall be obliged if you will send me the following publications mentioned therein:

103. Burmeister, System. Uebers. Thiere Brasiliens. 1854-56.
172. Liljeborg, Bidr. till Norra Rysslands och Norriges Fauna. 1850.
173. Linné, Systema naturae. ed. II. Stockh. 1740.
175. Linné, Systema naturae. ed. VI. Stockh. 1748.
178. Linn.-Gmelin. 1788, Vol I. (Vertebrata).
180. General system of nature. Turton. 7 vols. 1802-4.
183. List Vertebr. Animals in Gardens Zool. Soc. London. 6. ed. 1877.
196. Moritz, Notizen Fauna Insel Puertorico. 1836.
407. Humboldt, Manati des Orinoko. 1838.
409. Jardine, Nat.hist. Monkeys. 1833.
410. Jardine, Nat. hist. Felinae. 1834.
411. Jardine, Nat.hist. Ruminantia. 2 vols. 1835-36.
412. Jentink, F.A., Collection of 11 memoirs.
415. Ihering, Os Mammiferos de S. Paulo. 1894.

F.L.D.-2.

422. Lichtenstein, Ueb. Lutra maculicollis. 1835.
423. Liljeborg, Beskrifn. Skandinaviens Fauna. 1843.
442. Nilsson, Entwurf ein. system. Fischen. 1841.
450. Pavlow, Nouv. Mammifères Russie. 1896.
452. Peters, Ueb. die Säugethiergatt. Solenodon. 1863.
496. Wiegmann, Chinchilla. 1835.
497. Wiegmann, Procyon. 1837.
498. Wiegmann, Gebiss der Raubthiere. 1838.
499. Wiegmann, Gebiss des Wallrosses. 1838.
936. Humboldt, Reisen in America u. Asien. 1843.
937. Humboldt, Kleinere Schriften. 1858.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Murrin

CLAIMS AGAINST ESTATE (Unpaid at Hoadley's death).

<u>1895.</u>			
Mar 23.	Mrs. R. B. Moore (Board and lodging in Florida)	\$221.00	
June 11	Druggist	4.95	
June 11	University Club, New York.	21.77	
July 20.	E. P. Merwin (clothes).	20.00	
Dec. 2.	Jane Hoadley (Board).	585.00	
<u>1896.</u>			
Dec. 3.	Jane Hoadley (repairs).	5.29	
June 4.	Thomas Miller & Sons (Shirts and Neckties).	57.50	
			\$915.51

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

<u>1895.</u>		
March 2.		\$160.00
Nov. 4.	Lewis & Maycock.	174.00
<u>1898.</u>		
Feb.	Monument.	

PROBATE EXPENSES.

<u>1896.</u>		
Feb. 7.	L. W. Cleveland (Probate.	\$ 34.60
June 8.	Probate notices service	4.78
July 2.	Probate Court fees	8.20
<u>1897.</u>		
June 1.	Fees Paid Probate court	37.80
July 19.	Probate Newspaper notices.	3.00
<u>1898.</u>		
Jan. 5.	Probate Newspaper notices.	5.00

APPRAISERS.

<u>1895.</u>		
Aug. 20.	H. D. White	\$ 20.00
Aug. 20.	A. W. Wheeler.	20.00
		<u>\$40.00</u>

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

<u>1897.</u>		2,340.54
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ANCILLARY ADMINISTRATION PAPERS.

<u>1896.</u>		
Feb. 8.	J. M. Townsend, New York Ancillary administration papers, N.Y. Safe Deposit etc.	\$207.30

GUARDIAN FOR CHILDREN (appointed by Court).

<u>1897.</u>		25.00
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DUGAN LEGACY

<u>1897.</u>		1200.00
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EXECUTORS FEES

1895-1898.	Services in connection with litigation and settlement of estate.	\$4000.00
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MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

1895.	Mar. 4.	Harry Jones	\$100.00
	Mar 22.	" " (draft)	100.
	June 27	" " (board at Tontine)	8.85
1896.	June	" " Claim paid through S. E. Baldwin	100.00
			\$309.10
1895.	March.	Trunks, Express, etc.	\$.90
	April 5.	Expressman	1.50
	Nov. 4.	Breaking Safe Deposit Box (New York)	5.00
1896.	Mar. 17.	Express, N.Y.	2.00
1897.	Jan 7.	Expressage	.50
	Mar. 17.	Pickett (making up accounts)	12.00
			21.70
			\$31.00

EXPENSES OF SALE OF CROWN STREET LOTS. (Nov. 15 & 16).

1897.	Dec. 1.	Acknowledgment of Deed (C.H.M.)	\$.50
		Certificate from Recorder	.50
	Dec. 3.	E.M. Auger, drawing Deed	1.00
	" 3.	Town Clerk, Recording Deed	.40
	" 6	Recording Deed of Trust	1.60
	" 8.	Surety Co. Bond to secure sale of Real Estate.	40.00
			\$44.00

EXPENSES OF LITIGATION

LAWYERS SERVICES.

1895.	June 2.	J.K. Blake	\$ 10.00
	June 2	E. A. Smith	5.00
1897.	Jan 7.	Hammond & Field (Northampton)	5.00
		Robbins, Graham & Chillingworth (Florida)	47.00
			\$61.00
		Roger S. Baldwin (Retainer)	175.00
		" " (Services)	1800.00
			\$1975.00
		Saml. Fessenden.	
1896.	April 7.	Retainer	250.00
1897.	May 8.	Legal Services	2000.00
	Nov. 17.		2000.00
		Henry Stoddard.	
1895.	June 7.	Retainer	250.00
1896.	Mar. 17.	Legal Services	250.00
	Apr. 8.	Legal Services	250.00
1897.	Dec. 11.		5500.00

EXPENSES OF LITIGATION

DOCTOR'S CHARGES (Expert testimony, etc.)

<u>Dr. W. A. Gorton.</u>			
1896. Sept. 22.	On account	\$200.00	
1897. June 1.	Balance of bill	<u>100.00</u>	\$300.00
<u>Dr. James L. Perry.</u>			
1896. April 6.	Retainer	50.00	
<u>Dr. W. E. Dold.</u>			
1896. May 22.	Retainer.	100.00	
<u>Dr. E. E. Smith.</u>			
1896. June 2.	Retainer.	50.00	
<u>Dr. Frank Hartley.</u>			
1896. July	. . . . .	75.00	
<u>Dr. S. D. Gilbert.</u>			
1896. May 12.	. . . . .	10.00	
<u>Dr. H. E. Smith.</u>			
1896. May 22.	. . . . .	15.00	
<u>Dr. T. Woodbury.</u>			
1896. May 13.	. . . . .	60.00	
<u>Dr. Monroe.</u>			
1898.	. . . . .	100.00	
<u>Dr. Francis Bacon.</u>			
1898. Feb. 8.	. . . . .	800.00	
<u>Dr. Carmalt.</u>			
1898. Feb. 8.	. . . . .	600.00	
<u>Dr. Lindsley.</u>			
1898. Feb. 8.	. . . . .	<u>500.00</u>	
			\$2660.00

EXPENSES OF LITIGATION.

WITNESS FEES AND EXPENSES.

1895. April 8.	Smith, & Trumbull/witness fees,	\$1.80
May 27.	witness fees	1.20
1896. May 3.	Trumbull witness fees and expenses,	10.35
May 3.	Smith, witness fees	.60
May 8.	Miss Bradley (expenses from Florida)	100.00
May 27.	Miss Bradley (expenses from Florida)	100.00
May 27.	Mrs. Henderson (expenses from Calif.)	277.50
May 27.	C. H. Merriam (traveling and board during trial)	132.15
May 27.	C. L. Merriam (traveling and board during trial)	50.52
May 7.	Mrs. Neilson	2.40
May 7.	Mr. & Mrs. Dutton,	38.00
May 12.	T. H. Russel	.60
May 12.	Dr. S. D. Gilbert	10.00
May 13.	Dr. T. Woodbury (N.Y.)	60.00
May 19.	E. G. Southwick	20.00
May 19.	Peter Duchesne	11.60
May 19.	Victoria La Salle	18.10
May 19.	C. N. Crafts	18.16
May 19.	H. E. Maynard,	18.16
May 19.	4 dinners for witnesses	3.80
May 20.	Mrs. E. Sands	9.00
May 20.	Theo. Bjorksten	4.00
May 20.	W. D. Curtis	26.30
May 20.	T. S. Palmer	20.50
May 20.	F. V. Coville	19.05
May 20.	Ticket Northampton	1.55
May 21.	Hacks and janitor	4.75
May 1.	Heli Hoadley	16.05
May 21.	J. J. Barton	20.50
May 21.	G. L. Fox	.60
May 21.	I. P. Frances	7.00
May 21.	Frank Pierce and wife	56.80
May 22.	D. Bowers	.60
May 22.	Mrs. G. K. Thatcher	.70
May 22.	Mrs. H. P. Hoadley	.60
May 22.	Dr. H. E. Smith	15.00
	Heli Hoadley	.60
June 4.	A. G. Dayan,	13.33
June 4.	C. Hart Merriam, traveling expenses	23.25
Sept. 22.	K. H. Trowbridge	3.00
Jan.	Chas D. Branigan, deposition	15.00

EXPENSES OF LITIGATION

STENOGRAPHERS1896.

March 5. Covington. \$13.85

April 7 Cogswell 2.16

April 7 Hotchkiss 4.70

May 5. Hayden 7.20

June 2. Hayden 26.55

June Underwood 12.20

July Pd. by Bristol Standard & Bristol. . . 550.00

July 27 5.75

1897.

Dec. 3. 1.25

Dec. 8.20

\$423.91

TYPEWRITING1895.

April 4. 1.00

June 13 8.50

Dec. 27 2.50

\$12.00

1896.

Jan. 27 1.00

May 9. 2.50

Oct. 10. 1.00

" 575

Sept. 26.80

-\$6.05
\$18.05

EXPENSES OF LITIGATION

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF R. S. BALDWIN.1895. March 9 & 10, trip to New York \$12.35

March 12, 13, trip to New York and New Jersey, 10.65

March 28, trip to Greenwich, Conn, 3.00

March 30, trip to South Wilton, Conn., 3.50

May 1, trip to Bridgeport, 1.20

June 1, trip to South Wilton, 3.50

July 18, trip to N.Y., Merriam deposition 3.75

Oct. 18-29 trip to Palm Beach, Florida 127.35

Dec. 30- Jan 8, trip to Palm Beach, Florida 151.00

Dec. 13, trip to New York, Holden deposition, 4.60

1896:

Feb. 11, trip to New York 3.85

Feb. 28-Mar. 4 (Covington) 87.51

March 18, trip to White Plains 9.30

March 21, trip to White Plains, N.Y., 5.50

April 2, trip to White Plains, 5.00

April 3, trip to Providence, R.I., 10.85

April 4, trip to New York, 6.30

April 6, trip to New York, 7.20

April 9, trip to New York 4.40

April 18, trip to White Plains, Dold's deposition 11.20

April 24, trip to Bridgeport, 1.35

May 1, trip to New York 12.35

May 12, trip to New York 7.55

May 14, trip to Northampton 7.70

May 23, trip to New York 10.85

\$511.81

EXPENSES OF LITIGATION.

TELEGRAMS.

1895. March 1-5.	\$ 1.35	
July 16	1.29	
Nov. 4.	2.50	
		\$ 5.14
1896. Feb.	2.10	
March . . . . .	.90	
April	5.53	
May.	12.70	
July . . . . .	.50	
		\$ 21.73
1897. July 15. . . . .	.48	
Dec. 6. . . . .	.75	
		1.23
		\$28.10

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

1896. May 9.	Traveling expenses, Saml. Fessenden,	\$150.00
Aug. 12.	C. Hart Merriam	\$56.50
1897. Apr. 12 . . . . .	. . . . .	61.70
	. . . . .	18.00
		\$136.20
1897. Dec. 11.	Henry Stoddard, trip to Florida.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

1895. April 8.	Service subpoena . . . . .	.50
April 26.	Sheriff fee and witness	1.36
July 20.	Official certificates	1.50
1896. Feb. 7.	Dr. J. S. Thatcher, Bellevue records.	10.00
March 12.	Newspaper files	2.10
May 12.	Dinner at Heublin's (witnesses).	2.40
May 22.	Loaned W. K. Townsend	5.00
June	Pinkerton Detective Agency	204.34
July 13.	Ed. Rowe (services)	360.00
July 13.	Sundries	16.34
July 28.	Long distance telephone	5.25
	Sheriff fees, subpoenas, etc.	3.36
Sept. 22.	E. C. Beecher (services)	35.00
1897. Mar. 17.	W. K. Townsend (2 years, estimated).	100.00
	Miscellaneous	24.24
		\$771.39
		\$1085.69

PAID LEGATEES.

MARIA BRADLEY

-0-

1896. May 20.	\$100.00
1897. Mar. 1.	200.00
April 7.	200.00
May 26.	300.00
Sept. 11.	400.00

HELI HOADLEY

-0-

1897. March 1 (Clothing).	50.00
June 22	50.00
Aug. 11	50.00
Sept. 20.	50.00
Nov. 17.	50.00

Washington
March 26/98.

Dear Roger:

Herewith I send you my account of Reading State disbursements, and shall be greatly obliged if you will check it up by yours, correct any errors you may find, and return to me.

Respectfully,
C. Hart Newman

Roger S. Baldwin Esq
New Haven, Conn.

Washington, D.C.
March 28, 1898.

My dear Judge:

I had to hear from you but every time that you are back at Mt. Spring because this implies you are having a return of the rheumatism wife however it is not serious. I have sent Roger my clarified account of disbursements for any corrections or additions it may need, and have asked him for memorandum of receipts.

When you get back to New Haven can we not file our account into the budget and close up the book? Personally I should feel greatly obliged to have this first big account out of the

very. Besides, I had about \$200 more to finish paying for the observations in my house. In addition to the new name which I had built in 2d story, I put a good kitchen man of them, and then, since the house was full of dirt & fleas, I employed a boy and all his women on 2d floor. Then out and a new machine was put in. As usual in such cases, the cost was considerably exceeded, the original plan. But when my father's services were from the point in about the day I knew we were made him comfortable and not have the sleep 3-4 in a room!

Under this disposition: No, I don't see an object here we can offer to assist with his building and with. Since it was not

before so something very different but I thought perhaps you had invented some way.

When you go back to New Haven please don't give me the slip. Mrs. Newman and I want you to see me and our children in our own home. By the way, we were of course, you and your good wife and George if he is with you.

Waiting to see you soon -
Very truly
C. West Newman

My dear Mr. Newman

WHEREAS: Washington has no publication commensurate with, or which in any way reflects, the activities of its scientific men, existing local publications, while admirable in form, being utterly inadequate for present needs, so that authors are forced to publish in widely scattered serials at home and abroad, by reason of which Washington men of science are known to the world, not as a large and important body, but as individual workers; and

WHEREAS: Present inadequate facilities for publication are detrimental to the interests of Washington men of science, not only by forcing them to seek diverse and remote channels of publication, but also by making it impossible for them to attain as a body the recognition, importance and dignity which the high character of their work deserves; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That greater unity of publication is one of the most urgent needs of Washington scientific men, and efforts to secure such publication should be one of the most important functions of the Academy; and be it further

RESOLVED: (1) That this committee recommend to the Washington Academy of Sciences the establishment of a serial publication, in two parts, having independent pagination, to be entitled respectively:

- a. Washington Academy of Sciences, Philosophical Proceedings.
- b. Washington Academy of Sciences, Biological Proceedings.

(2) That the Washington Academy of Sciences, instead of creating anew the publication suggested, endeavor to make such arrangements

with those of the affiliated societies--the Philosophical, Biological and Entomological--as will result in modifying and merging their present publications in conformity with this plan.

(3) That in order to increase the funds available for publication, the cost of printing each paper be divided between the society from which it emanates and the Academy.

(4) That it is not deemed wise to recommend any change in the monthly journals or magazines now published by two of the Affiliated Societies--the Anthropological and National Geographic.

(5) That the 'brochure plan' of immediate publication, now so successfully employed in the Biological and Philosophical Societies, be recommended as the form best suited to the needs of the Academy.

Washington
March 21/1871.

My dear Judge:

Very many thanks for your letter of the 21st inst. enclosed check of \$50, for which I am greatly obliged. I shall be out in good shape, coming everything in the way of home improvement. I am glad you have pleased yourself, for you are not, as there seems to be no reason why we should wait forever for with our truly excellent. I enclose separate receipt for my 250, making \$100 in all. We are delighted to know you have not had a attack, and that we can take forward to a visit for you and Mrs. Sumner, not later than May - if possibly much sooner.

Probably the lamps are not at all the attachment - we had better find out where kindly stands, first - though it may not be so much good when we do find out!

Hope these will want to be not stuck for the country. It would have been nothing.

Wishing to see you and yours shortly, and with kindest regards -

Very truly
yours
C. Sumner

John W. Sumner
not sleeping, No.

Washington, D.C.

March 30, 1898.

Recd. of Judge W.K. Townsend, Exr., Estate of P.M. Hoadley, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250), the same being second payt. on account of services as Executor in trial and settlement of the Hoadley estate, making in all one thousand dollars (\$1,000) recd. on account to date.

Wm. H. Minner

April 1, 1894.

Col. G. O. Shields,
19 West 24th Street,
New York City.

Dear Colonel Shields:

I regret very much that it will probably be impossible for me to go to New York to meet the other officers of the L. A. S. next Monday night. I should like very much to meet you all in person, and also to discuss the matters that must come before the executive committee at this time.

Regretting my inability to be with you. I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. West Harrison -

Washington
June 29, 1898

Dear Dr. Salway:

Many thanks for your letter which reached me duly. But you do not say whether or not you found the them report. I am exceedingly anxious to send it to the printer before leaving the city, which I expect to do July 5. and have only two introductions and table. The new zone not as ready and I am sending some copies directly. My report on 'Life Zones' of California, over which I have been struggling so long, I

By the way I am sending you suggestions and zone tables for the fall under your studies as to introduction, and report back? cannot name the name for them

I hope your visit to Washington will show please before I part.

With kindest regards,

Respectfully yours,

C. West Harrison.

Dr. Chas. W. Salway
Gen. Minn. of Tenn.

April 1, 1894.

Col. G. O. Shields,
19 West 24th Street,
New York City.

Dear Colonel Shields:

I regret very much that it will probably be impossible for me to go to New York to meet the other officers of the L. A. S. next Monday night. I should like very much to meet you all in person, and also to discuss the matters that must come before the executive committee at this time.

Regretting my inability to be with you. I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. West Harrison

Washington
June 29, 1898

Dear Dr. Salting:

Many thanks for your letter which reached me duly. But you do not say whether or not you found the same report. I am exceedingly anxious to send it to the printer before leaving the city, which I expect to do July 5. and have only the introduction and table. The new zone not as ready and I am sending you copies herewith my report on 'Life Zones of Self Zones', over which I have been struggling as long, I

By the way I am sending you suggestions and some tables for the full under your studies as to whether, and report back? I cannot now be more for them. Hope you visit to Washington will take place before I part with which regards,
Respectfully yours,
C. West Harrison

Dr. Chas. W. Salting
Sec. Minn. of Tenn.

December 2, 1898.

Prof. W. J. McGee,

Acting President National Geographic Society,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir:

Owing to ill health and consequent inability to properly perform my regular work I feel compelled to resign from the Board of Managers of the National Geographic Society. I have been an officer in this Society since its foundation and have always considered it a privilege to meet the body of men comprising its Governing Board. It is with deep regret, therefore, that I sever my connection with it. This action is impelled by a sense of justice to the Society as well as to myself.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

3) had the satisfaction of turning in the will sent me by it I find the post sent a 24th revised edition I think it will prove a useful document. A large part of it is new and can be furnished later.

Very sorry to hear that Mr. Atty has been so poorly and hope the change to Virginia has suited him the better. If she is the same as the old woman? I should be glad to know when she is, as I have the pleasure of calling on her if I am in that part of the State. I just got to Virginia for the week's trip, and, seeing me in about the 5th of July. Our planning to take my family to Eisen is still in progress and the winter ising elsewhere of the fine lake

while I am at work in northern Calif, and I am as thin as a willow. I am much better than when I last wrote, but find myself rather weak, particularly the lower part of the legs.

I have not had an opportunity to take over the dictionary about the minority volume, but hope to before going away. Unfortunately Mr. Louis Volkmann, both and also helped to arrange the up of our volume for a total of being sent under. But everything seems to point toward a strong movement in that direction in the near future. All same. If Ag. Espinoza tells us that we have some time to go to? I should then some material. I shall be glad to receive

December 2, 1898.

Prof. W. J. McGee,

Acting President National Geographic Society,

Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir:

Owing to ill health and consequent inability to properly perform my regular work I feel compelled to resign from the Board of Managers of the National Geographic Society. I have been an officer in this Society since its foundation and have always considered it a privilege to meet the body of men comprising its Governing Board. It is with deep regret, therefore, that I sever my connection with it. This action is impelled by a sense of justice to the Society as well as to myself.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

3) had the satisfaction of turning in the bill last evening if I find the post not a 24 hour edition I think it will prove a useful document. A large part of the work and can be furnished later.

Very sorry to hear that Mr. May has been so poorly and hope the change to California has not been too much. If the 24 hour edition is not too much I should be glad to receive it when it comes, as I have the pleasure of calling on him if I am in the part of the state. I just to go to California for the next full week, coming on a short tour of study. Our planning to take my family to Union City and enjoy the last of the night being something of the fine lake

2) while I am so much in nature, I will not make a return call, and I am sure you will be in a while. I have much better than when I last wrote, but find myself rather weak, particularly the last part of the day.

Have not had an opportunity to talk with the Secretary about the minority return, but hope to before going away. Regarding Mr. Merriam's letter and also regarding the summary table of our return for a table of birds last winter. As everything seems to point to a strong movement in the direction in the near future. All same. If Mr. Merriam's letter is correct, not have seen this yet - I furnished them some material. I shall be glad to receive

December 2, 1899.

Messrs. G. F. Putnam's Sons,

Knickerbocker Press,

New York, N. Y.

My Dear Sirs:

Many thanks for the copy of Russell's *Flora of North America*, which you sent me some time ago. It is an admirable monograph and one to be consulted on every point of view. The only criticism I have to make is with respect to the half-tone illustrations, many of which are highly unsatisfactory, being so flawed and indistinct that they fail to serve the purpose for which they were intended.

In reply to your question concerning the progress of my work, I regret to say that since my severe illness last spring I have not been able to do any field or library work. I have, however, spent four months in the west coast region of the field and completed problems of distribution and collection, and have accumulated a good deal of material.

I have also sent you a recent bulletin relating to the progress of the study of geographical distribution.

Very cordially yours,

C. E. Merriam

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons,

Knickerbocker Press,

New York, N. Y.

My Dear Sirs:

Many thanks for the copy of Russell's Rivers of North America, which you were kind enough to send me a few days ago. It is an admirable and useful book and one to be commended from almost every point of view. The only criticism I have to offer is with respect to the half-tone illustrations, many of which are highly unsatisfactory, being so blurred and indistinct that they fail to serve the purpose for which they were intended.

In reply to your question concerning my progress on my own work, I regret to say that since my return from last spring I have not been able to do any real writing on the book. I have, however, spent four months in the west coast region studying the field and compiling problems of distribution. I have also prepared a preliminary outline of a good deal of material.

I have also read for a volume dealing with the economic aspects of the study of geographical distribution.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D.C.,

December 7, 1898.

New Era Publishing Co.,

Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

I send you herewith a copy of the Directory of the Scientific Societies of Washington for 1898. The Washington Academy of Sciences is about to undertake the publication of a similar Directory for 1899, and we should be glad to receive a bid from you for printing and distributing the same. The Directory for 1898 is likely to contain about 1400 or 1700 names, and the preliminary matter will treat of nine, instead of seven Societies, necessitating with the accompanying calendar probably sixteen pages instead of fourteen for the preliminary matter; so that the whole Directory is likely to cover about sixty pages. A copy of the Directory is to be mailed to each person whose name is mentioned therein. I shall be obliged if you will make us a lump bid for printing the Directory for 1899, similar in general style and form to the accompanying copy for 1898, and on equally good paper, assuming the Directory to cover all told sixty pages, in an edition of 1700 copies; also the additional cost per page of Directory; the cost of distribution of 1600 copies, and extra cost ^{of distribution} per address above 1600; you to furnish paper,

-2-

covers, wrappers, and perform all the labor.

I might mention also that in the near future we expect to undertake the publication of a scientific proceedings entitled "Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences", to be printed in large octavo form, on good fiber paper, with a type bed about 7 1-4 x 4 1-4 inches. As soon as the matter is a little further advanced I shall be glad to receive a bid for the publication of these proceedings. Meanwhile I should like to see samples of typography and of printed pages from your press, approaching the size of that above mentioned. Any suggestions you have to offer respecting the paper will be thankfully received. We want a good quality of paper which is sure not to deteriorate with age. For this reason we have practically decided not to use a coated paper and not to use half-tone illustrations except as inserts.

Hoping to hear from you at your early convenience, I am,

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

I regret that your bid for publishing the Proceedings of the Biological Soc. was higher than that of local firms - even

December 10, 1898.

My Dear Thomas;

Illness and a long season in the field have delayed me in acknowledging your letter of June 15, which arrived just as I was leaving Washington for California.

Thanks for setting me right about the Tres Mariasbat.

One remark in your letter causes me anxiety. You say "I shall look forward to seeing the Neotomodon". Now I shipped you by express on May 4 a package containing a number of specimens of Mexican Peromyscus, Microtus, and Neotomodon, and they should have been in your hands long before you wrote on June 15. Please let me know if they were not received. If everything goes well this winter I hope to send you a considerable number of mammals of different kinds.

I am much obliged for the information about several tropical American genera of rodents. Not having any material for examination, the points you give me are most useful.

On the whole I had a very good summer. I did not do as much mammal work as usual, the chief object of the trip being to determine as many points as possible along the boundary lines of the several life zones in California. For three months I left my wife and children in camp among the alpine hemlocks at tim-

O. T. - 2.

berline on Mt. Shasta. Our camp was only a short distance below the glaciers and was a most interesting locality. Columbia black-tail deer and black bear were common and we killed half dozen of the former. There are no Goats, Sheep, or Hoary Marmots on Shasta. While my family were in camp Bailey and I made numerous side trips in different parts of the State. The most interesting and important of these was a trip across the rugged and almost unknown mountains of northwestern California between Shasta and the coast. We struck the redwood belt near Humboldt Bay and made considerable collections, particularly of plants.

Before coming home I spent a month in working out the distribution of the manzanitas and other forms of chaparral in the inner and outer coast range north and south of San Francisco Bay. Next year I expect to continue the same work in the southern half of the State and hope to complete it so that I can move on, the following season, either to the plateau country in Utah or the canon country in Arizona and New Mexico. I wish you would lay your plans to get off for at least a couple of months to join me in camp during this summer, which will be the summer of 1900.

I have not done any mammal work for a good while, but several of my boys have been actively engaged in revising genera. Osgood has about completed a new revision of Perognathus; Bailey of

O. T. - 3.

(Prescribed in order to be sent to the 22-10-1898.)
Microtus; Preble of Zapus; and Nelson, as you know, of the Mexican squirrels. This latter piece of work, owing largely to your kind assistance, seems to me one of the most satisfactory jobs ever done on American mammals. My only regret in connection with it is that we are not able to furnish colored plates to illustrate the paper.

You may have observed that Allan in a recent paper arrives at the somewhat remarkable conclusion that my Cynomys leucurus is the same as Audubon and Bachman's Arctomys lewisi.⁶ The color and measurements given in the original description indicate to my satisfaction that the animal without doubt was a true marmot and not a prairie dog. The animal may have been young and the tail was evidently abnormal, broken off, and with the white terminal tuft sometimes found in such cases. However, it occurs to me that the specimen may be in your possession. If so I shall be greatly obliged if you will tell me what it is.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Chief Biological Survey.

Oldfield Thomas Esq.,

Museum of Natural History,

South Kensington, England.

April 21, 1933.

Mr. E. H. Harriman,
22 East Fifty-first Street,
New York City.

My Dear Mr. Harriman:

As I wired you yesterday, Prof. William H. Brewer of Yale, and Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer of the Geological Survey, will probably go. They are extremely grateful for your kind invitation which they will accept if possible. Professor Brewer will lay the matter before the faculty on his return to New Haven and expects a definite answer on Tuesday. Mr. Gannett, who has charge of the map work and other matters connected with the new Census, in addition to his regular work on the Survey, will have some difficulty in getting off his term to succeed.

I have now written Professor Hill of the University of Washington, because I have just learned that he has left Seattle and is connected with some college near Chicago. I would like to suggest, therefore, as a substitute for Professor Hill, Charles A. Koeber, Geologist at the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences, at San Francisco. I am not at all sure that he could go, but it seems that he would be a valuable acquisition. He is a young man and a graduate of Berkeley. If you approve I will write him at once.

Very truly yours,
John C. Merriam

John C. Merriam

December 8, 1899.

Mr. J. Stanley-Brown

1515 Massachusetts Ave.

My Dear Stanley-Brown:

I am working at home now and shall be very glad to see you at my house any afternoon. Mr. Harrison writes that you will help me in the editorial and other work incident to the preparation and publication of the Expedition Report. Your experience and skill as editor of the Bulletin of the American Geological Society should make your assistance particularly valuable.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

November 13, 1939.

Trevor Kincaid Esq.,
University of Washington
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Kincaid :

Mr. Harriman was on here last week and stirred us up in the matter of the Expedition Report. On corresponding with the various members, I find that a number have their reports nearly completed, while others have only just begun work.

Mr. Howard tells me that he has not yet received the insects from you. I hope you will send these to him at once to be distributed among the various specialists as agreed upon. You might also send in the same box the mollusks to be identified by Doctor Dall, and the crabs for Miss Rathburn. The other invertebrates should go to Ritter for distribution. Very likely you have already sent them to him.

Mr. Burroughs expects to finish the narrative of the Expedition this month, so that it may be possible to go to press much earlier than we at first expected.

Please give my kind regards to Starks. Trusting that you both are meeting with success in your biological work in the University, I remain

Very truly yours,

E. A. Mearns

Prof. E. A. Mearns

January 10, 1900.

J. M. E. Co.

190 Canal St.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

On examining the publication containing the botanical plates you recently sent for us, I am amazed to find that you have violated both articles of my instructions respecting the paper. In spite of the fact that I reiterated in two separate letters that all plates, be a line and half size, must be on the same paper, you have printed some on different papers. Not only so, but you have printed the plates all times on the same "Wadding's Super-Fine", which paper I requested as suitable for any of our plates. You apologized for the use of such of the precise conditions stating that it was a matter for the part of persons in your printing office. This paper, however, breaks the uniformity of our series, but is at the same time suitable, and besides it bears a water mark which in some instances defaces the plate by extending directly across the figure.

Four hundred and fifty copies of the paper containing these plates were distributed, leaving on our hands six hundred and fifty copies. I would suggest that you replace on your current contracts to our press with those authorized by an edition of six hundred and fifty copies each, printed on the paper agreed upon. The great work of the land is in abundance, and a little more care in printing the plates themselves will insure more satisfactory results.

In the case of plates 1 and 2, the rough proofs of which are enclosed herewith, I want you to send me for approval carefully printed proofs on the "Whiting Superwedding" paper, long and selected for the entire lot. Please observe that plate 2 is a folding plate and must trim to 10 inches the narrowest way.

Respectfully,

e. hart harrison

January 17, 1900.

J. Manz Engraving Co.

198 Canal St.

Chicago.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of the 15th inst. is at hand together with the proofs of one of the geological plates. The latter certainly are not satisfactory, nor are they printed on the paper the sample of which you sent me so long ago. It may be the same as the second sample sent, which, however, I have not now at hand for comparison. The question is why you, knowing the object in view, sent samples of papers which would not give satisfactory results, and why it has taken you two months to find this out, thus delaying three of our papers long beyond the dates when they should have been published, as well as requiring us to go to the expense of reprinting one paper which had been dated in anticipation of receiving the plates with reasonable promptness.

We now have, and have had for some time past, two papers long overdue, waiting for these plates before they can be distributed. You have got us into this scrape. What do you propose to do to help us out of it?

One would suppose that after you had found the paper you sent samples of unsuitable for the work, you would have notified us of the fact and submitted other samples. This you have not done, even at the present time.

I find that it usually takes six or eight days to get returns

2.

from you after writing. You generally promise to send proofs the next day, and then send them three or four days later. The two ~~articles~~ ^{articles} waiting for the plates still in your possession and unprinted are dated January. It begins to look as if we would not receive the plates in time to issue before February, in which case another reprinting will be necessary in order to correct the date. Promptness, therefore, is of the utmost importance to us just now.

You understand that we want a good, strong, permanent, fiber paper; that we do not want a coated and filled paper; neither do we want a thin paper or a paper showing the water mark. I would suggest that you send us proofs at your earliest convenience on a paper fulfilling these requirements and at the same time one which will take the plates satisfactorily. If the paper ~~proofs~~ ^{proofs} you send are satisfactory, I will wire you my 'O K'; on receipt of which you may print the edition of both sets of plates and forward at once by express addressed "Washington Academy of Sciences, care New Era Printing Company, Lancaster, Pennsylvania" as directed in a previous letter.

Please bear in mind that the plates of fossils are to be printed in an edition of 1100 copies, and that the five geological plates are to be printed in an edition of 1300 copies.

Respectfully,

A. N. S. Durrant

Prof. Robert T. Hill

April 20, 1900.

U. S. Geological Survey.

My dear Mr. Hill:

Your letter of April 14 reached me two or three days ago, but I have been too busy to reply. While I sympathize with you in the trouble you have had respecting the spelling of Porto Rico, and while I have always entertained the same views as yourself respecting the proper spelling of this name, I cannot help feeling that owing to various more or less exasperating incidents, you have allowed the matter to assume undue importance, and that owing to these exasperating incidents you are led, not unnaturally, I admit, to take a somewhat exaggerated view of the facts and incidents connected therewith.

So far as my connection with the National Geographic Magazine is concerned, it should be distinctly understood that I am merely an associate editor and am not consulted except at very rare intervals respecting magazine matters. I have nothing whatever to do with the editorship of the magazine, and am in no way responsible for articles or reviews appearing therein.

Referring to the paragraph quoted by you from a note in the Geographic Magazine containing statements which you show to be erroneous, I can only say that I regret very much that these statements appeared in the magazine, and would suggest that you send a

R. T. H. 2.

brief reply, free from personalities, to the responsible editor, whose sense of justice and courtesy will result ^{in its} immediate publication.

With best wishes and sincere regrets that so relatively trivial a matter has grown to be ^a source of ill feeling, I remain

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington -
May 7, 1909.

Dear Mr. Doubleday:

I am returning Saturday from a brief trip to Boston, Carolina and Tennessee. I found awaiting me the two books you so kindly sent.

The one which appeared to me at once, and of which I have already read a good part, as, of course, "Nature's Garden". The feature I don't like - if you will pardon me for saying so - is the chance or diverged of classification - the separation and setting of related species and the bringing together of unrelated species, which chance to be in the same family

2
colored. But in spite of this drawback the book has each species merit, fills such a real need in our botanical history literature, and is so attractively presented that it cannot fail to be good.

The illustrations, considering the limitations of the process by which they are reproduced, are surprisingly good. They are only all the more attractive of the design and possibly the popular affluence for pictures, but they also serve a useful purpose in lightening the labor of plant identification.

Mr. Doubleday, previous writings have shown - the clearness of his pen and the keenness of his observation, as one is in a measure pardoned for the charming way in which the facts of plants

I am obliged to have been
killed (at the annual meeting
of the American Antiquarian
Society, of which I am President).
If you could find a convenient
time in the winter any time
before the end of March, or
June, and I would like to tell
you more about it.
I should be glad to go to
Boston to see you, but it
is impossible this winter.
Very truly,
your friend,
Wm. Brewster

November 8, 1901.

My dear Thomas:

On returning from California a short time ago, I found a large batch of separates from you, and am very glad to see this evidence of your renewed activity and inferentially of good health. Your letter of the 27th ultimo has just arrived, and my assistant Howell has just informed me of your inquiry as to Conepatus; so I hasten to reply. I have been at work on the Conepatus skunks on and off for nearly three years, but find so little time for this sort of thing that I am not yet ready to publish. Several years ago I obtained from Hatcher a lot of mammals from Patagonia, among which were several specimens of the type species of Conepatus. On comparing these with our North American species I was at once convinced that the two required subgeneric, if not full generic, separation. I pointed out the skull differences to Howell, who, it seems, has mentioned the thing in print.

By the way, do you accept his substitution of Chincha for Mephitis? This is a calamity which it seems to me is not at all necessary. I have not had time to go into the question at length, but there appear to be several good reasons for retaining Mephitis in the usual sense. Not the least of these is the fact that Cuvier repeated as his generic name the name of the common and best known species. Have we not agreed that where a genus bears essentially the name of the included species, that species must be its type? Furthermore, does not the fact that Gray in 1837 separated the skunks exclusive of Conepatus into two groups, A and B,

O. T. 2.

and afterwards named these groups respectively Mephitis and Spilogale, fix the type of Mephitis on the first group?

When I went to California early last summer, I left a batch of papers in the hands of the editors of the Biological Society and the Washington Academy of Sciences with the expectation that they would be printed shortly. Owing to a misunderstanding in my office, I find that no separates have been distributed. I will send you therefore in a few days such as have already been printed, and those still in the hands of the printer will follow as soon as published.

I regret very much that disappointments in securing fresh specimens of coyotes from the field have delayed me so long in sending Lydekker the specimen I promised him last spring. I hope however to be able to secure and send it during the present season.

Trusting that you have not abandoned your intention of visiting us, I remain, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

E. M. Mearns

Oldfield Thomas Esq.

Curator of Mammals, Natural History Museum
South Kensington, London W., England.

November 9, 1901.

Mr. F. W. Hodge

Assistant in Charge of Office
Smithsonian Institution.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 8th instant containing a memorandum of a recent conversation between the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and myself reaches me on the eve of my departure for New York to attend the annual congress of the American Ornithologists' Union, of which I am president. I expect to return the latter part of next week and will then give the matter my immediate attention.

Respectfully,

A. Wetmore

November 21, 1901.

My dear Professor Langley:

The memoranda of our conversation of November 5, concerning the Kadiak Bear and other matters, which you sent me on the 6th instant, is herewith returned with a few corrections.

With respect to the lecture you so kindly invite me to deliver, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, on the destruction of our game and the desirability that Congress should make provision for its preservation, I hardly know what to say. I appreciate very much your courtesy in the matter, and should be glad to undertake it if convinced that it can be made a success. The title of such a lecture, in order to attract the audience to whom it is particularly addressed, would seem to be a matter of some consequence. What do you think of the following suggestions:

The big game animals of America--Can they be saved?

The duty of the Nation toward its big game.

The big game of America--Can its extermination be prevented.

Doubtless you can suggest better titles.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Prof. S. P. Langley.

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

and rather as far as possible the
rigid texture. ^{as white}
is just as far from perfect
matters as be completely dull
as must have a completely bright
dark surface, is as not the
etch but is.

I have been experimenting with
fine success, but they are
fewer, being as such very
expensive, might have been
admitted to problem and be
able to furnish me off hand
the correct formula.

If you are interested in history
and will stop at my house and
evening, it will find me much
pleasure to show you my
collection.

Washington
National Museum

2-11-1914
C. M. H. H. H.

1914-1628.
Washington
Dec. 3, 1914

Dear Mr. H. H. H.:

Very many thanks for your
letter of Nov. 24, just recd.
but white, I wanted to know
we not have to clean heli-
-for the, I have been a perfect
many years - but have the
~~perfect~~ very old and badly
worn heli- in which
the method is hard & stiff and
likely to deteriorate. Such
heli- need to be rolled into
something that will take in and
under the natural sun-bitter.
They will also a final light etching
if wanting to protect the surface

December 3, 1901.

Dear Professor Langley:

Your letter of the 2nd instant is at hand and I am glad to know that the title "The Big Game of America: Can its Extinction be prevented?" is satisfactory to you. I shall undertake to prepare the lecture along these lines. In the matter of illustrations and several details, I will confer with Mr. Hodge.

The date you mention (in the neighborhood of the holidays) gives me a shock, as I had understood from Mr. Rathbun that the lecture would not be wanted before the latter part of February or early in March--the present winter being the long session of Congress. I have been so long absent in the field that it will take me some time to catch up with routine official work and other matters needing prompt attention, and my evenings and Sundays are nearly all engaged up to the end of the present year. A lecture addressed to such an audience as the one you contemplate bringing together should be prepared with considerable care, and I should regret exceedingly to be obliged to hurry it. I will however set to work at the earliest possible moment and push it as rapidly as practicable.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Prof. S. P. Langley

Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

Washington
Dec. 10, 1901

Dear Mr. Brown:

I have a list of names of men who
Catalpa (Harrisville & Ellmore Ave.) under
me to attend to the paper of his house
in various countries. I have
I have you as a whole for 50 in
paper of his house in Nat. Geographic
see for next day of 1901 & for 1902
I have each one of them
at home and in

Yours truly,
J. W. Brown

Very truly
yours
J. W. Brown

Wash^g

Dec. 12, 1904

Dear Dutcher:

Frank Stephens, Community
+ Fillmore Ave. San Diego, Calif.
asks me to send you
five dollars (\$5.00) in pay^t.
of his A.O.U. dues for 1902.
The same I enclosed herewith.
Kindly send him receipt.

Very truly
C. West Hurwicz

Washington, D. C., December 13, 1901.

Dear Mr. Grosvenor:

Your letter of the 12th instant is at hand, together with the two samples of paper from Dill & Collins and a few samples of halftone work from the Alpha Engraving Co. of Baltimore. These latter specimens are fair, but by no means unusual. The concern has been distributing duplicates of these prints for some time as examples of their work, from which I infer that it is the best work they produce, or at least is entirely satisfactory to them.

Of the papers, sample 2 I shall dismiss as entirely unfit for the purpose intended. Sample 1 is very much better, so far as the way it will take halftones. It is also considerably heavier and the price is not excessive.

I know nothing of the Electro-tint Engraving Co. or of the Photo Chrome Type Engraving Co. of Philadelphia, but I have many samples of work of the Photo Chrome Co. of New York.

Very truly yours,

A. H. Murray

Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor

Managing Editor National Geographic Magazine

107 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., December 18, 1901.

Mr. R. U. Goode

Chairman Committee on Technical Meetings
National Geographic Society.

Dear Mr. Goode:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter asking if I will prepare a lecture for one of the technical meetings of the National Geographic Society during the present season. I have delayed replying in order to see if I could think of any appropriate subject which I could work up without the loss of too much time, but being unable to think of any such, I beg to decline with thanks.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

December 18, 1901.

Dear Mr. Grosvenor:

In replying to your letter of today, this moment received, I want to be sure that I understand the case aright. As I understand it you have already chosen a paper for halftone work and do not intend to print halftones in the text. If this is correct, I am at a loss to know why you should use a coated or super paper for the text. Therefore I do not quite see why you should want to use a Bill & Collins paper for the body of the magazine. Even if you do not wish to pay for a better quality of paper, do you not think that a rough paper and a paper somewhat thicker than the sample you have sent would look much better than a smooth paper? It seems to me that if you have really decided to put all your halftones or inserts you are at liberty to use a good permanent paper for the magazine.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Gilbert W. Grosvenor

Managing Editor, National Geographic Magazine.

December 23, 1901.

Mr. F. W. Fodge

Smithsonian Institution.

Dear Mr. Fodge:

Herewith I am sending you the blocks of three of the text cuts for the Boggs' article. If you will kindly have your printer strike off duplicate proofs of these and send the same to me, I will immediately thereafter send you the abstract of the article, along with proofs of all the text figures--as I now have duplicate proofs of all except the ones I am sending you. I am sending you also copy for the plates designated by the Secretary. Two of these are photographs, one looking each way from the middle of the spit; and third shows the two islands from the deck of the 'Albatross' on August 11, 1891. On the latter I have no suitable prints and am sending the two negatives so that they may be copied by the reproducer in such manner as will give the best result.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

December 27, 1901.

Mr. F. W. Hodge

Smithsonian Institution.

Dear Mr. Hodge:

Herewith I am sending you my abstract of the Bogoslof article and blocks for 12 text figures and 1 plate (the plate is a chart of 3 figures). I shall be obliged if you will have duplicate electros made from these and return the originals to me, as they are the property of E. M. Harriman.

The places for the illustrations I have indicated on the manuscript, and I enclose herewith proofs of all of the figures and the plate. You will remember that 3 of the blocks you already have--- those from which you sent me proofs a day or two ago.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

✓ 3 of these 12 you have. C.H.M.

BOGOSLOF VOLCANOES ✓

By C. Hart Merriam.

A little more than a century ago the icy waters of Bering Sea were violently disturbed, and in a tumult of thunder, earthquake and steam, a volcanic island was ~~rudely~~ thrust up from the deep; and again in the summer of 1883, the waters were once more convulsed, and shrouded in steam and fog, a companion volcano was born.

The advent of the new volcano seems to have escaped observation, but the terrific disturbances attending the upheaval of Old Bogoslof were witnessed by native Aleuts and by a Russian named Kriukof, resident agent of the Russian American Company at Unalaska, who at the time chanced to be on the nearest part of the adjacent island of Unnak.

Kriukof reported that on May 7, 1796, a storm from the northwest cut off the outlook seaward, **but** the following day, when the weather had cleared, a column of smoke was seen, followed by the appearance of a black object. During the night, fire arose in this place, at times so bright that every object on the island could be clearly distinguished. An earthquake followed, accompanied by a terrific roaring, which seemed to come from the mountains to the south, and the rising island twice hurled stones as far as Unnak, a distance of thirty miles.

In 1806 Langsdorf passed near it at sea and said of it: "The center point has on every side the appearance of a pillar, and seems entirely perpendicular. On the northwest side are four rounded summits, which rise one above the other like steps."

* Abstract by author of article in Harriman Expedition, Vol. II, pp. 291-338, October 1901. New York: Doubleday & Co. By permission of Harriman.

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The new island continued to grow and in 1817 its circumference was estimated at two and a half miles, its height at three hundred and fifty feet, and for three miles around the sea was covered with floating stones (pumice). By the Aleuts it was called Apashágok; by the Russians, Joanna Bogoslova, after St. John the Theologian.

In 1832 it was ^(fig. 1 here) described by Tebenkof as about fifteen hundred feet in altitude, roughly pyramidal in form, the sides covered with sharp crags which threatened to fall at any moment. At this date (1832) Tebenkof made a rough sketch ^(fig. 1; originally published in Lutke's Atlas, in 1836) which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is the first published figure of the island; no others appear to have been drawn until 1873, when Dall made six outline sketches from different positions. One of these, from essentially the same point of view as Tebenkof's, is here reproduced for comparison ^(fig. 2). It shows how the island had shortened, and how the elevated central peak had weathered and disintegrated until it was hardly higher than the northwest end, which end had suffered most from the inroads of the sea.

In 1887, according to Greenfield, the northwest peak was crowned by a slender pinnacle, which in 1891, the date of my first visit, had fallen. In the latter year, this peak was a huge, bluntly-rounded pillar, lower than the middle peak, and the depression between the two had become a long deeply excavated saddle ^(fig. 3).

The illustrations already given show the island from the side, and give a false impression of its stability and form. When seen "end-on", it appears as a narrow crested ridge. ~~It was~~

^{by Dall in 1873} In 1873 Dall described ~~it~~ as "a sharp serrated ridge, about 350 feet in height, very narrow, the sides meeting above in a very acute angle, where they are broken into a number of inaccessible pinnacles" ^(fig. 4)

~~has, of course, materially hastened the disintegration of the upper part of the volcano~~
~~of course, by~~ This extreme narrowness. Some idea of the loss between 1873 and 1890 may be had by comparing Dall's sketch (fig. 4) with a photograph taken by the 'Albatross' in 1890 (fig. 5).

When the Harriman Expedition visited Bogoslof on the evening of July 8, 1899, fog rested so heavily on the summit that the form of the two highest peaks could not be completely made out, but the lowness of the ridge as a whole, the small size of the northwest peak, and the depth of the notch separating it from the rest of the mass, told too plainly of the rapidity with which the destruction is going on and foreshadowed the eventual downfall of the peaks.

New Bogoslof or Grewingk.*

The towering cliffs of old Bogoslof no longer battle alone with the angry storms of Bering Sea, for close at hand a new island has risen. Its birth was not witnessed by human eye: no earthquake shock marked its advent, and the date of its upheaval may never be known. It was first seen by Captain Anderson of the schooner 'Matthew Turner' on September 27, 1883, and was then in active eruption, throwing out large masses of heated rock and great volumes of smoke, steam, and ashes, which came from the apex and from numerous fissures on the sides and base, some of which were below the surface of the sea. Large rocks were shot high in the air, and falling back into the water, sent forth steam and a hissing sound. After nightfall, the vessel being then about 25 miles to windward, fire was observed on the island. A month later (October 27) Captain Hague of the schooner

* Captain Hague suggested for the new islet the name 'New Bogoslof,' and Dall, in an article published in Science in January, 1884, proposed that it be named 'Grewingk' in honor of the Russian Grewingk, who, in 1850, published an important compilation of the various early accounts relating to Old Bogoslof.

'Dora' approached within a mile, passing through a streak of red⁴ water and then into a streak of green water. He is quoted as saying that black smoke, like that from burning tar, was issuing from the volcano; that it threw out flames, smoke, and red-hot rocks, and that among the sea-lions observed near by were a number which had been scalded so that the hair had come off. He thinks many were killed.

A short time afterward both Captains returned to San Francisco, where they ~~communicated their observations to~~ Professor George Davidson, of the U. S. Coast Survey, who published ~~an abstract of their statements.~~ ^{a brief account in Science.} They approached the Island from opposite directions, passed close to it and saw it from all sides. They agreed that the new Island was larger than the old, from which it was distant ^{about} half a mile; that it rose precipitously from the sea with very steep sides; that great steam jets poured out around the base; that the summit was hidden by fog or clouds of steam, and that the ^{its height} altitude was somewhere between 800 and 1200 feet. From their descriptions, Professor Davidson made the accompanying drawing (fig. 6).

On October 20, 1883, between the visits of Captains Anderson and Hague, a shower of fine volcanic ashes or dust fell at Unalaska, concerning which the Signal Observer there reported:

"At 2.30 P.M. the air became suddenly darkened like night, and soon after a shower of mixed sand and water fell for about ten minutes, covering the ground with a thin layer. The windows were so covered that it was impossible to see through them."

Another eye-witness stated that a remarkable black cloud appeared in the north and soon overspread the entire heavens, settling down very low and cutting off the light of the sun. It finally broke and disappeared in a shower of ashes.

The first landing on the new volcano, so far as known, was made nine months after its discovery, by the officers of the Revenue Steamer 'Corwin', Captain W. A. Healy, on May 21, 1884.

The report on this visit, written mainly by Lieutenant J. C. Cantwell, states that the height of the new volcano was about 600 feet; that its upper third was cleft by a great fissure or crater, the interior of which could not be reached or seen, owing to the heat, steam, and fumes of sulphur; that steam issued not only from the crater, but also ~~issued forth~~ with great violence from vents or areas in the sides of the cone; that the numerous steam vents were lined with thick deposits of sulphur, and the escaping steam was suffocating; that the volcano was covered with a thin layer of ashes, the surface of which, from the action of rain, had been converted into a crust over which the party found great difficulty in climbing, breaking through and sinking ankle-deep to knee-deep into an almost impalpable dust which rose in clouds and nearly suffocated them.

At this time the Old and New volcanoes were connected by a broad bar or spit (shown in Cantwell's chart, fig. 1) from which, near the base of the new volcano, rose a tower-like rock 87 feet in height. Barnacles and water-marks on this rock, 20 feet or more above sea-level, indicated recent elevation.

A week after the visit of the 'Corwin' (May 21, 1884) Lieutenant George M. Stoney of the Navy arrived at Bogoslof and spent three days in taking soundings. Many earthquake shocks were felt on the schooner as it lay at anchor, and Lieutenant Stoney states that once, when climbing the volcano, a most sensible vibration of the whole mass took place; rumbling sounds and a dull roar similar to the discharge of distant cannon, were heard at intervals; and though flames

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were seen only upon two occasions, yet this is believed to have been due to the little darkness of the season at that latitude."

In September of the following year (1885) the 'Corwin' paid another visit to the island and on leaving in the evening witnessed a most extraordinary spectacle. The summit of the volcano was enveloped in a bright sulphurous light, which burst from long rifts in its side and shone out against the black sky in the background, a striking and impressive display.

In 1890, when seen by the 'Albatross', the islands were still connected by the gravel bar or isthmus, and their collective length was estimated at a mile and a quarter (1 1/4).

The following year, 1891, it was my good fortune to visit the volcano. Returning from the Seal Islands, which we left on the evening of August 10, on board the 'Albatross', we made direct for the volcanoes. The night was densely foggy, as usual in Bering Sea in summer, and the early morning brought no change. The ship was feeling her way cautiously, with no land in sight, when suddenly, about seven o'clock, the fog lifted, and we saw directly ahead, and hardly a mile away, the bold front of the new volcano. It was with a thrill of excitement that we saw the precipitous cliffs of the northern end break through the fog, ~~and heard the~~ fierce rush of escaping steam, whose roar, when the engines stopped, drowned all other noises, not excepting the cries of the myriads of seabirds which swarmed about the rocks like bees about a hive. A little farther away, and somewhat to the left, Old Bogoslof soon came into view. The relations of the two are shown in the accompanying reproduction of a photograph ^(p. 11) taken by me from the deck of the steamer. The bar or isthmus which from 1884 to 1890 connected the two islands

had disappeared.

From Old Bogoslof an entirely new and very long spit had formed on the west side, and extended westerly for about a mile, leaving an open channel a quarter of a mile wide between the two Islands (chart pl. - fig. 2).

The new volcano was enveloped in steam which issued from thousands of small cracks and crannies, and poured in vast clouds from a few great fissures and crater-like openings, the principal of which was near the northeast corner, only a few feet above high-water mark. From this opening, the shape of which we could not make out, ~~the steam~~ rushed with a loud roaring noise. In most places ~~the steam~~ was impregnated with fumes of sulphur; and deposits of sulphur, some in very fine needles, were observed along the margins of the cracks. Most of the rocks were hot, and pools of hot water occurred along the beach.

Captain Tanner, who had been there the previous year, expressed surprise at the altered appearances. ^{Not only had} the connecting spit ~~and~~ disappeared, ^{but} the island had decreased in height at least a hundred feet, and the pinnacle had fallen and was lying in huge masses on the steep incline.

In 1895, Bogoslof was visited by Becker and Dall, of the U. S. Geological Survey. They found the activity of the steam vents greatly diminished, and the top of the volcano lowered and flattened. This flattened plateau-like form has continued, and is excellently shown in the accompanying illustration from a photograph taken by Dr. Leonhard Stjeneger, in 1897 (fig. 2).

In 1899, when seen by the Harriman Expedition no change was observed.

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SUMMARY.

Accounts of early navigators and traditions of native Aleuts agree that long before the upheaval of the modern volcanoes a large pillar-like rock stood in the place now occupied by Bogoslof Islands. The dwindling remnant of this large rock, known as Ship Rock, whose position was between the present islands, fell in 1888 or 1889. In early times it must have been partly surrounded by low rocks or spits for it was always a great resort of sea-lions--and these animals do not remain about perpendicular rocks in the open ocean where there is no place to land.

In 1796 a volcanic island (Old Bogoslof) was upheaved about half a mile southeast of Ship Rock. For some years it increased in size and then slowly cooled, after which it began to weather and disintegrate and to be torn away by the sea.

In 1883 a new volcano appeared close to Ship Rock, but on the opposite (northwest) side. Its summit for the first few years was mountainous and irregular, but between 1891 and 1895 it became flattened and plateau-like.

For six years (1884-1890) Old and New Bogoslof were completely connected by a broad spit or isthmus.

In 1891 the isthmus was washed away and a new spit a mile long formed on the west side of Old Bogoslof (fig. 12). The date of its disappearance is unknown, but in 1895 no trace of it was left.

In 1895 a spit of about the same length reached out in an easterly direction from New Bogoslof, and in 1899 evidence of its presence was recorded.

January 3, 1902.

Dear Roosevelt:

You may remember that James H. Kidder of Boston spent several months on Kadiak and Afognak Islands a year ago in locating the haunts of the great Kadiak bear. Early last spring he revisited the region and was joined by Robert F. Blake. They killed several bears on Kadiak Island and neighboring islets, including one of the old time monsters--shot by Kidder. They then visited the base of the Alaska Peninsula where Kidder killed seven, and Blake three, more big brown bears. These are of enormous interest, showing apparently the overlapping of two distinct species.

Younger Kidder and his friend Blake will be here Monday and Tuesday and are anxious to meet you. Can you name an hour at which you can give them a few moments of your valuable time?

I wish I could show you the skin of Kidder's biggest bear. I have both skins and skulls of all the thirteen specimens they secured.

Very truly yours,

W. H. H. Merriam

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States,

Washington, D. C.

Original Defective

January 8, 1902.

Dear Mr. Hodge:

Thanks for your letter of the 6th instant with respect to my lecture. I think I can be ready early in February, if we are able to secure the illustrations in time. The matter of illustrations is really a very serious one, there being good pictures of only a few species of our big game animals. Slides can be made from some of the best of Wallihan's photographs, and I think it would be worth while to get hold of the Yellowstone Park animal pictures made by Haines [I am not quite sure about the name] of Minneapolis or St. Paul. I think the Secretary has some of these photographs, and am quite sure that Doctor Baker has a few. Our greatest difficulty will be in securing suitable pictures of the several kinds of mountain sheep, caribou, and bears, and also of the musk-ox. I should be glad to have good photographs made of several mounted specimens in the National Museum, namely, the big Kadlac bear, the little glacier bear, Stone's sheep, and Dall's sheep. If we can have the slides made in season I can have most of them colored, which will add greatly to their efficiency. For throwing the illustrations on the screen a good ordinary lantern will answer every purpose.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. F. W. Hodge.

Assistant in Charge of Office,
Smithsonian Institution.

JANUARY 9, 1902.

Casper Whitney, Esq.,

239 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My Dear Sir:

With respect to the deer maps I quite agree with you; that is to say the book would be vastly more useful if it had reliable maps of the ranges of our species. The difficulty is to get the maps. I have been working on them for several years in connection with work on the deer, and hope that most of them may be sufficiently advanced to be available for use in the near future.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Chief, Biological Survey.

Washington
Jan. 16, 1902

My dear Mr. Salway:

The letter you enclosed was recd. and by me and by most of the Trustees of the W. M. I. It is a premature kick, as I write in reply. It is a fair plan to send before we are hurt. I believe everything will come out right yet, but it is still too early to know just what will be done.

The Trustees of the new Carnegie Institution are to meet here on the 21st inst., when they will name an executive committee. After that it will be feasible probably to learn what the scope & policy of that Institution are likely to include & what relation if

any are likely to be established with
the W.M.F., or whether the W.M.F.
will be superseded & have to back
down & out.

Whatever happens, we have the
satisfaction of knowing that
we have been the means of
bringing about the most impor-
tant movement for the advance-
ment of knowledge that the world
has ever seen.

With kind regards

Very truly
yours
C. Hart Merriam

Dr. C. W. Selby
Knoxville, Tenn.

January 23, 1902.

Dear Doctor Baker:

Many thanks for the photographs of Zoo animals you sent me a few days ago through the Smithsonian. Several of these I have selected to keep. The others I am returning to you herewith.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. Frank Baker,

Superintendent, Zoological Park,

Washington, D. C.

January 30, 1902.

My Dear Mr. Higginson:

When here a day or two ago you kindly offered to give two hundred dollars to Merritt Cary to cover expenses of a trip he is about to make to Costa Rica for the purpose of collecting mammals and birds for the Biological Survey. Mr. Cary is an enthusiastic and industrious young man who is devoting himself to the study of Natural History. He is now a student at the University of Nebraska, and is preparing papers on the Natural History of that State. His present address is Merritt Cary, Neligh, Nebraska. If you do not care to send the money direct I shall of course be glad to forward it to him if you send it in my care. Thanking you for your courtesy in the matter I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Maj. H. L. Higginson,

44 State St., Boston, Mass.

January 31, 1902.

Dear Professor Langley:

In compliance with your request of the 28th instant I have prepared a brief note on the relation of forests and forest preservation to the fauna of the forested areas. You are at liberty to make such use of it in any part of it as you may see fit.

Mr. Pinchot's paper on forest destruction is herewith returned.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Merriam

Prof. S. P. Langley,

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution,

Washington, D. C.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FOREST MEANS DESTRUCTION OF THE FAUNA AND FLORA.

By C. M. Merriam

The destruction of a forest is inevitably followed by a profound modification--amounting often to annihilation--of the forest fauna and flora. It goes without saying that when the trees are gone the birds that live in the trees, as nuthatches, creepers, woodpeckers, warblers, vireos, jays, chickadees and the like, and tree-loving mammals, as the arboreal squirrels, opossums, raccoons, martens and others can no longer exist.

But a forest fauna is by no means restricted to the species that live in trees. In most forests the ground is covered and protected by bushes and small plants, which for successful growth and reproduction require both shade and moisture, and which in turn furnish food and shelter to many kinds of animals. When the forest is destroyed, particularly in regions of scanty rainfall, the under-shrubs and other forms of lowly vegetation wither and die, and the forms of animal life dependent on the shelter thus afforded are either destroyed or driven away. It often happens that this under-vegetation is swept away by fire or devoured and trampled by sheep without immediate serious injury to the trees. Persons familiar with the forests of our western mountains do not need to be told that where sheep have been allowed to graze for several years the under-vegetation is destroyed and the surface of the ground converted into an absolute desert, although the trees remain. In these cases the extermination of the fauna and flora is almost as complete as if the forest itself had been consumed. In other words, the forest fauna, consisting in the main of species dependent on the protection and food afforded by the smaller plants, cannot exist when these plants are removed. This is true not only

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of a host of insects and other lowly forms of animal life, but also of most reptiles and mammals, and many birds. Birds that nest on the ground or in logs or shrubbery--such as grouse, sparrows, thrushes, wrens and others--are completely exterminated by fire, sheep grazing, or other agencies which destroy the under-vegetation. The same is true of mammals, for the numerous kinds of mice, shrews, chipmunks, ground squirrels, wood-rabbits, weasels and others that are dependent on the under-vegetation of forests disappear when this shelter is removed.

It follows that preservation of the forests implies preservation of the native flora and fauna. Hence the movement now on foot to set aside certain forest reserves as permanent game preserves is worthy of the earnest support of all who have at heart the welfare and perpetuation of our forest fauna.

February 1, 1902.

Dear Mr. Hodge:

Many thanks for your letter of the 28th transmitting a batch of big game photographs from F. J. Haynes of St. Paul. These photographs are returned to you herewith in two packages. The larger package contains those not needed. The smaller package contains five prints of which I should be glad to have slides in case the lecture is to be delivered. The five in question are two of bears, two of buffalo, and one of elk.

If I am not mistaken Haynes supplies slides from his negatives. You of course know that slides made from negatives are vastly better than those made from prints.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. F. W. Hodge,

Assistant in charge of Office,

Smithsonian Institution.

Washington, D. C.

February 7, 1902.

My Dear Roosevelt:

In the very near future I should be glad to talk to you five minutes on a rather urgent Indian matter, and ten minutes on deer distribution. Caspar Whitney tells me your deer book is about to go to press. Since I wrote you on the subject last spring we have learned a good deal about the distribution and relations of some of the species and there are a few important facts you ought to know before publishing.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House.

February 8, 1902.

Dr. George Bird Grinnell.

'Forest & Stream' Office,

345 Broadway, New York City.

My Dear Grinnell:

The President asked me this morning whether you were familiar with the facts with respect to the leasing of lands on the Standing Rock Reservation. I told him I thought you were but was not sure. He may communicate with you on the subject.

Enclosed herewith is a rough diagram showing the Reservation, the Leaven lease, and the Walker lease--which latter I believe has not yet been absolutely confirmed. Briefly stated, the facts in the case as obtained in conversation with Louis Promean and others are as follows. For a long time the Indians have been pressed to lease part of their Reservation. Finally (say a couple of months ago, though I am not sure about the date) the Indian Agent showed the Indians an order he had received from the Indian Bureau instructing him to open the Reservation on the permit system January 1, 1902. This frightened them so that they decided it would be preferable to lease the northwest corner of the Reservation where stock could be ranged without interfering with their own stock. They talked it over for some time and finally agreed with the Agent that they would lease the northwest corner, the exact boundary of the area to be established by a joint committee consisting of three Indians

Dr. G.B.G.

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to be selected by the tribe, and someone designated to represent the Government. The Agent agreed to this and drew up a brief document for them to sign. This document recited that the unoccupied lands were to be leased for grazing at a rate of one dollar per head or acre. The document was immediately forwarded to Washington, and the Indian Office forthwith advertised for bids. Seventeen days after the first appearance of this advertisement the bids were opened in the Indian Office at Washington. This may suggest something to you. That the various outlanders in the neighborhood had formed a pool and agreed on rates is indicated by the fact that the bids varied from three cents to three cents and half a mill per acre. The highest bid was at the latter figure. Land in the Cheyenne Reservation immediately to the south leases for five cents per acre. The agreement with the Indians was that the lease should be a dollar per head and said nothing about acres.

The agreement between the Indians and the Agent that the boundaries of the area to be leased should be fixed by a joint committee of Indians and representatives of the Government was absolutely disregarded, and the Indian Bureau promptly drew up leases for the western two-thirds of the Reservation as shown on the accompanying diagram. It is claimed by the Indians that 150 families of Indians live along the stream bottoms in the tract covered by the Walker and Leaven leases, the greater number being on Grand River in the Walker lease.

If I am correctly informed, the Indian Bureau intends to execute this Walker lease, reserving for the Indians the lands which they actually occupy, allowing 40 acres per head of stock for the Indians. The Indians are to be supplied with wire for fencing, and

Dr. G. B. G.

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must cut, haul and plant their own posts and put up the fences. These Indians now own 15,000 head of cattle and about half as many horses. Some of the Indians owning the largest number of stock would have to build ten miles of fences in order to enclose the land which the Indian Bureau is willing to exempt from the lease. The Agent who misrepresented and deceived the Indians, and is apparently the cause of all the trouble, is now here endeavoring, I am told, to secure his reappointment.

The Indians are so badly frightened at what has been done that they say they will agree to the Lamen lease as it now stands (embracing 730,880 acres) and will even add to this a strip six miles wide on the east of the southern part, and a still broader strip on the east end of the northern part, as indicated on the diagram.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Harrison.

Mr. Harrison also said that he a good collector and taxidermist. I have nothing of his yet. What you can do already accomplished in North Dakota we do not know as he has never sent us a specimen nor written us a line since he first wrote there. During the last year or thereabouts he has been everywhere and made some in the Lake region of North Dakota; perhaps he has been prevented at the meeting of the American Ornithologists Union (which you can now attend), and articles have been published in the journals. So the fall is no longer a quiet one for him.

Washington
Feb. 16, 1902.

My dear Mr. Higginson

Your letter of yesterday has
this moment arrived.

The amounts you mention for
services of trailsmen, including
living expenses (\$300 for 3 men for
November & \$225 for August) I do
not regard as high.

The question is whether it is
worth while to employ these trail-
smen for two years.

Ammunition for 3 men (2 men for
3 months each + 1 man for 1 month)
should not exceed \$20 or at most \$25.

We should consider \$500 ample
for such a trip, including employ-
ment of 1 trailsmen & 3 months' food,
and all expenses of every kind.

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THE LEASING OF LANDS ON THE STANDING ROCK RESERVATION.

The recent action of the Indian Office in leasing or attempting to lease the greater part of the Standing Rock Sioux Indian Reservation in the Dakotas involves two entirely separate and independent questions--one a question of principle, the other a question of policy and detail:

(1) Shall the Government through its Indian Bureau openly and flagrantly violate existing treaties with Indians and existing laws respecting the administration of Indian affairs? This is a matter of vital importance in our future relations with various tribes.

(2) Shall the Government insist on leasing the greater part of the Standing Rock Reservation against the wishes of the Indians and in violation of an agreement recently made between them and the Agent of the Reservation? Or shall it by friendly council strive to adjust the difficulty?

1. The Principle Involved.

The first question is, does our Government deliberately intend to stultify itself by ignoring and violating its treaty obligations? While it is not believed that either Congress or the President will permit such a course, the facts remain that the Agents of the Standing Rock and Rosebud Reservations have been instructed to open these reservations for grazing purposes on the permit system without the consent of the Indians, that the Rosebud Reservation has been so opened, and that the recent leasing of lands in the Standing Rock Reservation is in violation of treaty rights.

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of the harmonious adjustment of difficulties with Indians throughout the country is the

undue haste recently exercised by the Indian Bureau in attempting to force the Indians to do or not do various things. We are crowding the Indians too fast all along the line. The pressure should be relaxed a little.

Most Indians are intelligent, reasonable beings; easy to deal with if approached in the proper spirit. In matters vitally affecting their interests they like to be consulted, not driven by brute force.

2. How Shall the Standing Rock Difficulty Be Settled?

Briefly, the history of the case appears to be, that after the Indians were frightened by the order from the Indian Office at Washington, instructing the Agent to open the Reservation for grazing on the permit system on January 1, 1902, they agreed to lease certain unoccupied lands, the boundaries of which were to be established by a joint committee or commission consisting of three or more Indians, to be selected by the Indians on the Reservation, and one or more representatives of the Government. But the agreement which the Agent drew up for their signatures merely recited that unoccupied lands were to be leased.

The Indian Office, without giving the Indians a hearing or consulting them in any way, immediately on receipt of the signed agreement from the Agent, advertised for bids for leasing more than three-quarters of the Reservation. Seventeen days after the first advertisement, bids were opened at Washington. The bids varied from 3 cents to 5 cents and half a mill per acre, notwithstanding the fact that less desirable land immediately south of the Reservation is leased for 5 cents per acre.

A large tract, comprising 750,880 acres on the west and north sides, was leased to a man named Lemon, and another lease (the Walker lease) covering a large area in the southern half of the Reservation, was drawn up and has either been executed or its execution is pending. The area included in these leases is said to take in the homes of nearly two hundred families of Indians.

The proposition of the Indian Office is to leave the Indians where they now are and furnish them with wire fencing by which they are expected to fence individual holdings at the rate of 40 acres for each head of stock owned by them. On this basis, several Indians would each have to put up from five to ten miles of fence in order to protect their own stock, and the aggregate of fencing would be many times greater than if the lands occupied by the Indians were collectively fenced out from the land to be occupied by the cattlemen. It is said that there is not enough timber in the river bottoms to furnish posts for so much fencing, and that this timber is needed by the Indians for other purposes; moreover, several years would be required to build the fences if they must be put up by the Indians.

The Indians have already expressed their willingness, under existing circumstances, to allow the Lemon lease to stand and to add thereto a strip six miles in width in the southern part of the Reservation, and a strip of equal or greater width in the northern part; but they are unalterably opposed to the Walker lease in connection with the requirement that they be obliged to fence their stock in individual holdings. These Indians now own 15,000 head of cattle, and the increase last year was a thousand head.

If the Government is determined that this land be leased, a wise course would seem to be to require the cattlemen to fence out

the Indians, which it is understood they have agreed to do. In the Grand River district an east and west fence on the north side of the River, and about three miles therefrom, would seem to accomplish the desired end. Should it be insisted that even more land than this must be leased to the cattlemen, the tract south of Grand River, beginning three miles south of the River, might be similarly leased and fenced. This would leave the Indians a strip six miles wide along the River valley and would secure them in most cases the little patches of grass land from which they cut their hay for winter use. Most of these patches are distant from the River 1-3 miles. It is the custom of the Indians to put up for winter feed $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 tons of hay per head of cattle, and as they own 15,000 head, the amount necessary would be about 25,000 tons. They own also several thousand horses which they feed a little hay in winter. It is obvious therefore that the preservation of these small and scattered patches of hay-grass is of the highest necessity to their welfare. Standing Rock Reservation is in the arid region where there is no agriculture without irrigation and where the only future for the Indians appears to be in stock raising.

There is little doubt that a competent man whom the Indians respect and believe, could induce them to agree to any reasonable proposition.

February 14, 1902.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot,
Chief, Bureau of Forestry.
My Dear Pinchot:

Here is the memorandum you asked for, comprising a few suggestions with respect to the improvement of the Zoo.

Very truly yours,

E. Nelson

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ZOO.

It would be appreciated by strangers if signs pointing in the direction of particular groups, as 'To the Bear Dens', 'To the Elk', 'To the Animal House', and so on, were placed along the roads in the Zoo, particularly at the forks of the roads, as is commonly done in other Zoological Parks.

A small leaflet containing a simple diagram of the grounds, showing the location of the various enclosures, could be prepared at trifling expense and would be of much assistance to visitors.

The most widespread criticism of the Zoo, from the standpoint of the average visitor, is the insufficiency and inaccuracy of the labels attached to the cages. Inasmuch as the Zoo is under the control of the Smithsonian Institution, which also controls the National Museum with its trained ornithologists and mammalogists, it would seem as if this weakness might be easily remedied.

Many of the animals in the Zoo, including some of the largest and most valuable, are fed on improper food which they must eat or starve. Thus the moose is made to subsist on hay instead of the bark and branches of shrubbery and small trees, which are its natural food. By reason of this unnatural and improper diet one of the two fine moose recently living in the Zoo has died and the other is in very bad condition and is likely to die also.

Many of the animals, both birds and mammals, are confined in cages so small that they are more like prison cells than proper enclosures. Until recently the macaws, parakeets, and some other birds were housed in such small cages that they could not even turn around without spoiling their tails. Recently this cruel practice has been in the main done away with and these birds have been given

cages where they can move about without destroying their plumage.

The present bird house is utterly insufficient for the needs of the birds which require protection from our winter climate. It should have a stormdoor on the north end, which could be built at small expense and would prevent the cold drafts which now blow through the building whenever that door is open during windy weather. Several of the large outdoor cages need inside boxes or other form of shelter from storms where the birds and animals may retreat during severe weather, particularly during heavy rains and storms of sleet and snow. For lack of such shelters many birds in the Zoo have already perished, and in a needlessly cruel manner.

More care should be taken in making the outdoor cages rat proof. Some very valuable birds, such as the snake-bird or water turkey, have been killed by rats and mink.

At comparatively trifling expense it would be possible to make many important additions to the Zoo among both mammals and birds. Eight or nine kinds of pheasants have been introduced and are now at large in this country and there is much popular interest in these birds. It is said that a gentleman in New Jersey has more than twenty species of pheasants confined in enclosures on his own grounds. The cost of securing and maintaining the more important species of these birds would be very slight. The same is true of some of the grouse, and our native species of quail of which there are a number of strikingly handsome kinds. Our largest and most interesting game bird, the sagecock, could doubtless be easily secured, and if properly cared for would be likely to thrive and prove a great attraction.

Facilities for photographing the animals should be granted visiting naturalists and others interested in this field.

With respect to the elk, buffalo, deer, and some other large game animals, it may be said that while the Zoological Park at Washington is not a natural place for the continuous reproduction of such animals, it is quite possible that by cooperation with the managers of the forest reserves, particularly of the prospective Appalachian National Park, arrangements might be made by which herds of these animals could be placed under more natural conditions, so that they might perpetuate and maintain themselves indefinitely, thus forming a continuous source of supply for the National Zoo at Washington.

CONSTITUTION

Article I. NAME.

-0-

This Corporation shall be known as the Calicut League.

Article II. OBJECT

Its object shall be to make better Indians and better treated ones.

Article III. MEMBERSHIP

Persons interested in the objects of the League are eligible to membership. Nominations may be sent to the Secretary, who shall refer them to the Executive Committee.

Article IV. ADMINISTRATION

Sec.1. Executive Committee.-- The administration of the League shall rest in an Executive Committee of seven, elected by the Incorporators, and thereafter self-perpetuating; and said Executive Committee shall have full power to transact all business of the League. They shall have power, by unanimous vote, to fill vacancies, and to increase their number, either temporarily or permanently. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be held at the call of the Secretary, or of four members of the Committee.

Sec.2. Officers.-- The officers of the League shall be a Secretary and a Treasurer, to be chosen by the Executive Committee. The Secretary shall be a member of the Executive Committee; he may be paid a reasonable compensation.

Sec.3. Advisory Board.-- The Executive Committee shall annually appoint an Advisory Board, whose function shall be to advise the Committee, and in general to promote the objects of the League. For the first year it shall consist of twenty-five members.

Article V. FINANCES

Sec.1. The fiscal year of the League shall begin on the first day of January.

Sec.2. The annual dues shall be two dollars, payable on election and on January 15 of each year thereafter. Members one year in arrears may, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, be regarded as having withdrawn from the League.

Sec.3. Annual dues may be commuted and Life Membership acquired by the payment at one time of fifty dollars.

Sec.4. The funds of the League, including donations and bequests, may be invested, and loans may be negotiated in the interests of the League.

Article VI. AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, PROVIDED, that written notice of proposed amendment, signed by at least two members of the Executive Committee, has been given to all members of the Executive Committee at least one month before the meeting at which such action is taken.

February 18, 1902.

My Dear Roosevelt:

I am delighted to know that the obnoxious lease of grazing lands on the Standing Rock Reservation will not be made. I assume you refer to the Walker lease, as the Indians did not object to the Lamon lease but expressed themselves as willing to add materially to it.

George H. Bigenheimer, Agent at Standing Rock Agency, is in the city seeking reappointment. Charges relating to some previous matter have been filed against him, but I know nothing as to his status or chances. Inasmuch however as he deceived the Indians in the matter of this lease, and is largely if not wholly responsible for the recent difficulty, it seems obvious that he has outlived his usefulness on this reservation.

The Members of Congress from Utah, particularly Senator Rawlins, are making a wicked fight to open Indian reservations for mining without the permission of the Indians. I should not deem this matter worth mentioning except that I have been repeatedly informed that the Secretary of the Interior believes that the Indians have no rights white men are bound to respect.

Very truly yours,

E. M. McKim

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House.

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THE AGENT OF THE STANDING ROCK INDIAN
RESERVATION.

On February 4, 1902, George H. Bigenheimer, Indian Agent at Standing Rock Agency, appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and began his testimony with the statement that he "did not know there was any complaint" on the part of the Indians with respect to the leases under negotiation, whereupon Senator Jones of Arkansas remarked that it was strange the matter had not come to his ears in view of the fact that the Indians had been talking to the Committee on the subject for the previous two or three weeks.

The agreement between the Agent and the Indians as to how the boundaries of the leased lands were to be fixed appears from Mr. Bigenheimer's own testimony [Evidence before Senate Committee, pp. 89-90]:

Mr. Bigenheimer: "We had our council of Indians, and they agreed to lease the land".

Mr. Chairman: "The unoccupied lands?"

Mr. Bigenheimer: "Yes; the unoccupied lands".

Mr. Chairman: "What is your understanding of unoccupied?"

Mr. Bigenheimer: "They came to me and said, 'We want Thunder Hawk and Walking Shooter to assist you and the interpreter to go out there and stake it out'; and I agreed to it".

Mr. Chairman: "You agreed to it. Then they wanted you and these gentlemen to lay out the unoccupied lands?"

Mr. Bigenheimer: "Yes".

Mr. Chairman: "Why should it not be done now? Why not do just what you agreed to do? Then it would be entirely satisfactory to the committee and everybody else".

In view of the above admission it hardly seems necessary to raise the question as to whether an agent who has violated his own agreement with his Indians is a fit person to be continued in office.

February 18, 1902.

Dear Doctor Allen:

Thanks for your letter of the 16th instant in reply to my inquiries as to when it would best suit your convenience to attend a meeting of the Nomenclature Committee of the A. O. U. In accordance with your suggestion I have fixed the date of the meeting for Thursday, April 17, and am notifying other members of the Committee accordingly.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. J. A. Allen,
American Museum of Natural History,
New York City.

February 18, 1902.

Dear Brewster:

I have just heard from Allen as to the time of meeting of the National Academy, and have called the meeting of the A. O. U. Nomenclature Committee for Thursday, April 17. Probably we can finish the work before us in a week or ten days but I trust you will be able to remain here a longer period.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. William Brewster,
145 Brattle Street,
Cambridge, Mass.

February 25, 1902.

Hon. James S. Sherman,
Chairman, Committee on Indian Affairs,
House of Representatives.

My Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request for information with respect to matters covered by H. R. Bill 10789 relating to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, I beg to submit the accompanying memorandum. In its preparation I have sought the assistance and advice of several men who have spent much time among these Indians and are acquainted much better than I with the facts in the case.

Owing to various irregularities the former allotting commission was done away with by the Secretary of the Interior. It is of the highest importance that the allotment of lands be completed at the earliest possible moment and in advance of the disposal of any Indian lands, timber or agricultural, to the whites. It has been charged by the Indians that lands improved by them and which they had every reason to believe were or would be allotted to them, have been given to others and they have been allotted lands in another place. It is also stated by the Indians that in certain cases the lands allotted them instead of being in one piece have been in several pieces, more or less widely separated, in some cases even being in different counties.

Respectfully,

E. M. Sherman

Hon. J. S. S.

P. S. You are probably aware that under the 'Dead and Down Timber Act' a great deal of lumbering has been carried on in the Indian reservations in Minnesota. I am informed that for many years it has been the practice of certain white men in the region, notably Ed Warren of Cass Lake, to secure from the Indians, by giving them a little flour or a few blankets, permission to operate in their name, and that instead of confining themselves to the dead and down timber that they have conducted a regular lumbering business. I am informed also that among the most prominent advocates for the passage of the bill now before your Committee (H. R. 10789) are this same Ed Warren of Cass Lake, and a particular friend of his named Bernard, said to be editor of a local newspaper.

ACT FOR THE RELIEF AND CIVILIZATION OF THE
CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN THE STATE
OF MINNESOTA'.

In 1889, Congress passed a bill entitled 'An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota'. The principal provisions of this act may be summed up briefly as follows:

1. That the Indians residing on the several Chippewa reservations in Minnesota, shall be allotted lands on their respective reservations before any of the lands on said reservations shall be opened to settlement or otherwise disposed of.
2. The residue of the lands of said reservations, after the allotments provided for have been completed, shall be classified as agricultural and pine lands, and sold for the benefit of the Indians.

The segregation of the pine lands, and the appraisal of the pine thereon, have been so impregnated with frauds and collusions, that H. R. 10789 was doubtless introduced to overcome the evils existing under the act of 1889, and, as its author puts it, "To give the Indians the greater benefit and protection".

Under the act of 1889, a corps of examiners was appointed to examine and appraise the Red Lake Chippewa reservation in Minnesota. After the corps had worked nearly or about ten years, at six dollars per day each, the pine and agricultural lands of this reservation were sold. And notwithstanding that over two millions acres of pine and agricultural lands were disposed of, the amount received for them was over one million dollars less than the expenses incurred under the act, which expenses are all reimbursable out of the funds of the Chippewas. The expenses of the corps and the compensation of the examiners were just about three hundred thousand dollars. Ex-Congressman Baldwin, of Minnesota, after consulting with prominent and reliable land examiners, offered to secure a full, complete and satisfactory estimate of the pine lands on all of the Chippewa reservations effected by the act, for twenty thousand dollars, and to give a bond for the faithful and honest performance of the work.

The examiners appointed by the Government reported that certain tracts of land on the reservation of Red Lake, had 50,000 to 100,000 feet of timber each; an investigation, by Inspector J. George Wright of the Interior Department, showed that these same tracts contained from 500,000 to 1,200,000 feet of timber each.

The Inspector had 85 forty-acre tracts examined by expert examiners, and also had the trees measured on some of the tracts, and, notwithstanding that his report against the sale of the timber under the appraisal of the examiners was based upon this expert examination, the sale was approved.

H. R. 10789 provides for the sale of Chippewa timber under the so-called scale system, and thus one of the most objectionable features of the Act of 1889 is eliminated. On the other hand, the bill provides for the continuance of the employment of examiners. There is no necessity for this, as one examiner for each reservation is enough to provide for the segregation of the pine lands from the other lands of the reservations.

It is necessary for the allotting agents to examine the lands of the reservations in order to allot the agricultural lands to the Indians, and the segregation of the pine lands should be made a part of their duties, instead of appointing an additional force to go over the same work which is practically done by the allotting agents.

The most important provision of the act of 1889, that from which the Indians will eventually derive the most benefit, is the provision for allotting lands in severalty to them; in fact this is the only provision that assures them any permanent benefit. For this reason it is of the utmost importance that their rights be protected and that the clause in H. R. 10789 which provides for the disposal of the agricultural lands of the reservation to homestead settlement within four months be materially modified or stricken out.

This clause practically closes the allotments provided for by the act. Under the agreement of 1889 between the Chippewas and the

Agricultural land is opened to settlement. The four months clause, if the bill should pass, would amount to a violation of the agreement of 1889.

There is little doubt that the Indians would favor the setting aside of the reservations at Leech Lake for a national park, but they have no interest whatever in the reservation of lands for forestry purposes. If the Government desires to set apart any portion of the reservations at Leech Lake as a forest reserve the burden of expense should not be put upon the Indians; they should be compensated for the lands and the Government should bear all the expenses of protecting the lands instead of charging the same to the tribal funds of the Chippewas.

According to the bill (H. R. 10789) the Government proposes to confiscate two hundred thousand acres of Indian land without due compensation.

The employment of superintendents of cutting and scaling the timber to be sold under the act should include the actual performance of the work of scaling the timber, and the persons so employed should be placed under heavy bonds for the honest and faithful performance of their duties.

A notice of at least four months, instead of four weeks, should be given in the newspapers of the several cities named in the bill, giving the time and place of the sale of the reservation timber, in order to afford time and opportunity to those who may desire to buy timber to examine the lands themselves and to secure more active competition between bidders.

The provision calling for the sale of timber lands at public auction should be changed to one calling for sealed proposals.

The Indians have asked for the amendment of the act of 1889 in order to get rid of the corps of land examiners and substitute therefor the sale of the pine timber lands under the scale system; but the bill provides for so many radical changes from the agreement of 1889 that it should be submitted to the Indians for their acceptance or amendment before it becomes a law; they are justly and legally entitled to this.

If possible the amount of land allotted to each Indian should be increased to 160 acres.

It is of the utmost importance that the allotment of land to the Indians be completed without delay and before any lands are otherwise disposed of.

February 27, 1902.

My Dear Mr. Hodge:

You will remember that the Smithsonian Institution was recently furnished with several slides of big game animals which I have had colored. I should be glad to know these slides and would like to pay the price for you will kindly inform me of the cost.

I should be greatly obliged if I could have two copies each from the negatives made by Mr. Spillman of the mounted specimens of Kadiak bear, Glacier bear, Stone sheep and Dall sheep.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. F. W. Hodge,

In charge of Office,

Smithsonian Institution,

Washington, D. C.

March 4, 1907.

Mr. John H. Sage,

Sec'y, American Ornithologists' Union,
Portland, Conn.

My Dear Sir:

Will you kindly notify the members of the Nomenclature Committee of the A. O. U. that a meeting of this Committee will be held in the bird gallery of the Smithsonian Institution, ^{Washington} on Thursday, April 17. If my memorandum is correct the members of this Committee are Allen, Brewster, Bright, Merriam, Richmond, Ridgway and Stone.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

March 4, 1902.

Casper Whitney, Esq.,

232 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My Dear Mr. Whitney:

Greatest hasten, do you think I turn the crank of a map mill? We have spent at least three months in getting up these deer maps but they are still far from complete. We have also at the same time continued to plot records of the moose, elk, and caribou, on which maps we have been working on and off for several years. One of the chief difficulties in this sort of mapping is the rapidly contracting borders of the areas inhabited by the animals in question. We get a lot of spots down on our large maps (from which the small maps are copied), and after a few years find that the animals no longer occur at the spotted location. In the case of ^{the} elk, I think it within bounds to say that the area inhabited at the present day has contracted at least half since I began to map its distribution.

The ranges of the Woodland and Barren Ground caribou overlap—the Barren Ground animal migrating in winter so as to invade the territory of the woodland animal. This can be easily shown on one map if we can only secure the desired data for the southern limit of the Barren Ground species and the northern limit of the woodland species. This line lies, as you well know, in a country uninhabited by white men, and from which, in spite of the scattered Hudson Bay posts, it is extremely difficult to obtain reliable information. I

C.W. Hoq.

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have been struggling with this question for years but with very unsatisfactory result.

Before doing anything further I should like to know exactly the scope of President Roosevelt's book. I mean what animals besides deer does he cover? I thought he treated the deer only and that the others were by other authors. While anxious to do all I can for the President in this matter I am by no means anxious to have Tom, Dick and Harry publish our first results of our work.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Henshaw

Washington, D. C.,
March 4, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Hodge:

You will remember that the Smithsonian Institution has recently furnished me with several slides of big game animals which I have had colored. I should be glad to keep these slides and pay for them if you will kindly inform us of the cost.

I should be greatly obliged also if the Secretary will allow Mr. Sillie to make for me two prints each from the negatives he made a short time ago of the mounted specimens of Kodiak bear, Glacier bear, Stone sheep, and Dall sheep in the Museum.

Very truly yours,

E. Hart Merriam

Mr. F. W. Hodge,

In charge of Office,

Smithsonian Institution,

Washington, D. C.

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 being better examined the shells
 externally and spread with a brush
 and we stuck in some of the
 existing and constant teeth char-
 acters; and the great difference
 in size of shells, no stone
 seems so admirable.

While we had numerous shells
 from *Alaska* *Lincoln* before you
 went there, we could not only
 see the accompanying letters, and
 I had not understood a correct
 study of the specimens until
 after the arrival of your shells.
 I had previously looked upon the
 small shells as females of
 the big ones. Your shells,
 carefully looked for sea, showed
 that the small ones killed at the
 same time and place, fell into
 the distinct series which I see

Washington
 March 6, 1862

My dear Mr. Kidder:

Your letter of the 14th is re-
 ceived. For which I am obliged.
 I thank you for writing me
 so frankly as it gives me
 a chance to explain.

After I had written you asking
 for the four specimens for a full
 spread and I tried to match
 the same and shells which
 belonged together, but was
 not able to do so with certainty.
 Two of your shells top and
 June 7, while the top on the

2/ accompanying skins red fox & red pine. As we will not be sure which skin belonged to which skull, and as it will be a dreadful thing in a type specimen to have any possibility of error, I felt that it would be unwise to make the specimen attached the type. And not having given you for several days, I should all the specimens sent back, in accordance with your previous instructions. Later I recd. your letter kindly giving no permission to keep for the type your June 7 specimen, which was then already packed, and, as above stated was uncertain as to its comparative facts.

3/ As I decided to take one of our *Alcedo bimaculata* skitt male skulls for the type of the smaller of the two forms, which I have named *Alcedo bicknelli*. The large one I believe to be *Alcedo bicknelli*, as it went a subspecies of it. Unfortunately I have had a letter this to give to two study that I have not yet finished the job. Some weeks I got only an hour or two for this work, I am so absorbed in other matters.

Before returning your skulls I got Miller and Lucas to go over the ground with me to see if they could suggest any way not of recognizing two distinct species in your male skulls from Clinton

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in way of regarding them as two distinct species.

In making this preliminary study I was led to the same conclusion of the large *Alcedo* form in comparison with those from Kibiki 2nd, and was at once informed by the differences, which I had led the presence of history at the time and the result of the *Alcedo bicknelli*.

As you will see from this preliminary study, I have not done by the receipt of your interesting and most important material, has resulted in a radical revision of my previous work on the *Alcedo* genus.

In order that you may have

Washington, D.C.

March 1902

Is a well-known and competent for Resident Membership in Washington Academy of Sciences, Wilfred H. Coggeshall, an assistant in the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Coggeshall is an ornithologist and mammalogist and has conducted extensive biological explorations in the western United States and in British Columbia and Alaska.

His more important publications were:

A Revision of the Pocket Mice of the Genus *Peromyscus*. 1900

Notes on the Mammals of the Yukon River. 1900

Notes on the Mammals of the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. 1901

Notes on the Mammals of the Alaska Peninsula. 1901

W. H. Coggeshall

Fredrick V. Coville

Vernon Bailey

Handwritten notes in left margin:
 I have been thinking of you very much lately and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately but I will try to write to you more often. I am very fond of you and hope you will write to me soon. I am your affectionate friend, Fredrick V. Coville.

Washington, D. C.
March 1, 1902.

As the undersigned nominate for Resident Membership in the Washington Academy of Sciences, Wilfred H. Cope, an assistant in the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Cope is an ornithologist and mammalogist and has conducted important biological explorations in the western United States and in British Columbia and Alaska.

His more important publications are:

A Revision of the Pocket Mice of the Genus *Peromyscus*. 1900

Results of a Biological Reconnaissance of the Yukon River. 1900

History of the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

History of the Cook Inlet Region, Alaska. 1901

Ernest Invernizzi

Fredrick V. Coville

Harmon Bailey

Answered

March 13, 1902.

My Dear Grinnell:

'Forest and Stream' for March 15 has just arrived and in glancing over it my eye has struck the editorial on the first page entitled 'Indian Territory Game'. I have read it twice and wonder if you really wrote it. In view of your well-known position on Indian matters I can hardly believe that you are publicly advocating the wholesale confiscation of what little game the Indians of Indian Territory have left. I have given some attention to this matter and have had some correspondence with the Indian Bureau on the subject, with the result that I am firmly convinced that the Indians are entitled to all the game remaining in their Territory and that there is no justification in the attempts that are being made to change the laws so that quail may be legally netted and exported.

If 'Forest and Stream' will undertake to secure from the various local and State game clubs all over the United States a truthful statement as to the number of quails received from Indian Territory during the past year or two I am sure you will be appalled at the result. One dealer in New York, a man named Woodward, appears to have obtained from Indian Territory many thousands of dozens of live quail. How much longer the Territory can stand this drain is an open question.

The truth of the matter is simply this: every quail State in the Union has come to realize the danger of allowing live quail to be exported and has enacted laws prohibiting exportation. This has been going on for some years until finally Indian Territory appears

Dr. G.B.G.

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to be the only place left from which quail could be shipped without absolute certainty of arrest. The laws of Indian Territory make it punishable for anyone to export quail or other game and for anyone except Indians to capture live quail. Still many thousands of birds have been caught and shipped. The principal lawbreaker, an agent of Woodward's, has been indicted and is now awaiting trial. Woodward has made a great kick because recently some of his illegally captured and illegally shipped birds have been seized in Chicago. He has written, and induced various game clubs to write, to numerous Senators and Representatives and to this Department urging us to liberate these birds and to grant permits for the capture of additional quail in Indian Territory. The absurdity of this request is obvious in view of the fact that we have no more power in the matter than you have.

But irrespective of the fact that we can neither permit nor prevent the capture and shipment of live quail from Indian Territory, how long do you suppose the quail in that Territory will last if they continue to be used as a source of supply for the depleted game preserves and gun clubs of all parts of the United States?

Very truly yours,

E. A. Mearns

Dr. George Bird Grinnell,

'Forest and Stream' Office,

346 Broadway, New York City.

March 13, 1902.

Mr. Wm. E. Colby,

Secretary, Sierra Club,

Room 25, Mills Bldg.,

San Francisco, Calif.

My Dear Mr. Colby:

Your letter of the 5th instant is at hand, together with the copy of the last number of the 'Sierra Club Bulletin' which you were good enough to send me. I accept with pleasure the honorary membership to which I have been elected, and it is hardly necessary to add shall always be glad to do what I can to further the interests of the club.

In Kings River Canyon you have surely selected a most tempting place for your next outing, and I shall make a great effort to be with you. If I can get away in time I will try to reach Kings River before you arrive. If not, I will endeavor to join you as soon as possible thereafter.

With kind regards and thanks for your many kindnesses, I remain,

Very truly yours,

E. M. Munn

In traveling westward from Kansas City over the Santa Fe road, the first part of the route is over the fertile prairies of eastern Kansas. In the neighborhood of longitude 100° the prairies change gradually and imperceptibly to the more arid plains, which the road traverses thence all the way to New Mexico, passing La Junta, Trinidad and Las Vegas. If the weather is clear the high peaks of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado will be plainly seen long before La Junta is reached. The first mountains crossed by the railroad are south of Trinidad, along the border between Colorado and New Mexico, where the road climbs and tunnels through the Raton Range. It then keeps in the main in the valley of the Canadian River to near Las Vegas and then turns westerly. From Lamy a narrow gauge road climbs up through the juniper belt to Santa Fe.

Leaving Santa Fe for Albuquerque and the west it might be well to plan to lay over one train at Laguna. Whether this is done or not the time should be so arranged that the run west from Laguna should be by daylight, or at all events that part of it lying between Fort Wingate and the Fossil Forest. The road from Wingate westerly to the Painted Desert follows the Puerco, which is bordered by red sandstone cliffs covered with scattered junipers, and is one of the most attractive parts of the journey. In following down the Puerco the train soon passes below the juniper belt and comes out on the barren floor of the Painted Desert, which continues to a little beyond Canyon Diablo. The road crosses the Colorado Chiquito, or Little Colorado, at Holbrook.

Returning to the train after the trip to the Fossil Forest, a sharp lookout should be kept ahead for San Francisco Mountain, which

is on the north side of the railroad and appears to best advantage from the desert side. The mountain is usually distinctly visible from Winslow, and often from points farther away. After crossing Canyon Diablo the road ascends rapidly and soon enters the juniper belt, and then the yellow pine belt (*Pinus ponderosa*) which continues all the way to Williams, covering the top of the San Francisco Mountain plateau, the altitude of which is almost 7,000 feet.

If the cliff dwellings in Walnut Canyon are visited a stop should be made at Flagstaff where a livery is procured to make the drive to the southeast to Walnut Canyon. This drive is through the open yellow pine forest in which, near Walnut Canyon, the interesting alligator-leaf juniper (*Juniperus polyphylla*) grows sparingly.

Returning to Flagstaff, the train passes through several extensive parks on the way to Williams, where a stop is made to visit the Grand Canyon.

At the Grand Canyon a mixture of several floras will be found, owing to the complicated slope exposures. Juniper and piñon are common, and the piñon is the two-leaved species, *Pinus edulis*, quite different from the piñon of the Desert ranges of western Nevada and eastern California, which is *Pinus monophylla*. The common juniper at the canyon is *J. aristata*. On the cold north slopes just under the brink of the Canyon the white fir (*Abies concolor*) and Douglas spruce (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*) grow abundantly in favorable places. Along the brink of the Canyon the mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*) is common, as are also *Barbarea fremontii* and the beautiful *Chamaelirium liliifolium*, a sort of spirea with finely pinnatifid leaves. A little of the true sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) of the Great Basin occurs south of the Canyon. The common

yucca along the Canyon is *Yucca baccata*. The dwarf locust is *Ephedra neomexicana*. The oak which grows in scattered thickets and occurs now and then as a good sized tree is *Quercus gambeli*. Among the yellow pines one is likely to see the magnificent Abert squirrel (*Sciurus aberti*). It looks like our eastern gray squirrel but has long tufts on its ears and a reddish patch on the back. It is a true tree squirrel. There is also a large gray ground squirrel about the same size (*Spermophilus grammurus*) which is sure to be seen running about among the rocks along the brink of the Canyon.

After leaving Williams the road descends rapidly, passing out of the pines and into the junipers and then into the desert. The so-called Black Forest (of junipers) may be seen south of the track near Ash Fork. On the north side a little farther on is a naked conical peak, Pacheco Peak. The road crosses the Colorado River at the Needles and then rises slowly over the Mojave Desert.

The Mojave Desert is interesting, and if possible should be seen by daylight. Before and after reaching Barstow, where the road turns south to Cajon Pass, a conical banded peak may be seen some distance to the northward. This is Pilot Knob, the principal landmark on this part of the Mojave Desert. After leaving Barstow the road follows up the Mojave River to Victor. From Victor south to the San Bernardino Mountains a sharp lookout should be kept, for here the train crosses the only belt of tree yuccas (*Yucca arborescens*) to be seen along the route. The tree yuccas extend from a little south of Victor to and into the mouth of Cajon Pass.

At Hesperia a sporting 'spring' will be seen. This 'spring' is the end of a pipe which is brought down underground all the way from San Bernardino Mountains to fool unsophisticated people with

a view to inducing them to purchase agricultural lands in the Mojave Desert.

On entering Cajon Pass the train plunges down a winding open canyon where the vegetation changes suddenly from the desert type to the type characteristic of the Coast Ranges of southern California. Near the upper part of the canyon a few junipers will be seen overlapping the tree yuccas. Here also a little true sagebrush occurs. The few scattered conifers seen on the distant slopes in Cajon Pass are *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*.

Emerging from the bottom of the canyon the train traverses the San Bernardino desert plain to San Bernardino, whence the road runs westerly to Los Angeles, keeping out a few miles from the mountains which rise abruptly on the north side. These mountains are the San Bernardino Range, parts of which are known locally by separate names, as the San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, and Sierra Liebre.

The conspicuous cactuses on the San Bernardino Plain are of two kinds: a large, branching, flat-pad cactus (*Opuntia engelmannii* *arizonensis*), and a tall, arborescent, cylindrical branching species (*Opuntia basilaris*).

TREES OF MT. LOWE, SIERRA MADRE, SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA.

Sycamore	Platanus racemosa
Big cone Douglas spruce	Pseudotsuga macrocarpa
Mt. live oak	Quercus chrysolepis
California laurel or Bay tree	Umbellularia californica
Tree alder	Alnus (in canyon)

On foot slopes:

Valley live oak

Quercus agrifolia

TREES AND CHAPARRAL GROWING NEAR ALPINE TAVERN, MT. LOWE. (ALT. 6100 ft.)

Pseudotsuga macrocarpa
 Quercus chrysolepis wislizeni
 Platanus racemosa
 Umbellularia californica
 Alnus
 Adenostoma fasciculatum
 Eriogonum fasciculatum
 Rhus ovatum
 diversiloba
 Eriodictyon crassifolium
 Cercocarpus parvifolius
 Ceanothus (2 species)
 Arctostaphylos glauca
 viscida
 Yucca whipplei

CHAPARRAL OF LOWER AND MIDDLE SLOPES OF MT. LOWE

Adenostoma fasciculatum
 Eriogonum fasciculatum
 Audubertia (or Rhamnus) polystachya (white sage)
 stachyoides (black sage)
 Ceanothus crassifolius (Common at Echo station)
 Rhus laurina
 diversiloba
 ovata
 Rhamnus
 Sambucus glauca
 Heteromeles arbutifolia
 Quercus dumosa
 chrysolepis
 Garrya (veatchii?)
 Cercocarpus parvifolius
 Arctostaphylos glauca
 Yucca whipplei

TREES AND CHAPARRAL AT TWIN OAKS, SAN DIEGO CO., CALIFORNIA.

The only trees are live oaks (Quercus agrifolia) and sycamores (Platanus racemosa).

The chaparral consists of:

Quercus dumosa Scrub oak
 Rhus diversiloba Poison oak
 laurina } Locally called Mountain Mahogany
 ovata }
 Cercocarpus parvifolius Mountain Mahogany
 Adenostoma fasciculatum Chemise or Chemisal
 Eriogonum fasciculatum Locally called Wild buckwheat
 Rhamnus polystachya White sage
 mellifera (stachyoides) Black sage
 Arctostaphylos True manzanita
 Arctostaphylos [Comarostaphylis] diversifolia. Locally called manzanita
 Heteromeles arbutifolia Christmas berry
 Rhamnus crocea
 Lonicera subspicata
 Sambucus glauca
 Baccharis
 Yucca whipplei

1919-16 St.
Washington, D.C.
March 10, 1912.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 14th inst. is at hand, and in reply thereto I beg to say that I accept with pleasure your polite invitation to serve as one of the advisers of the Institution until the annual meeting of the trustees in November next.

Very truly yours,
C. Hart Merriam.

Dr. D. C. Gilman
President
Smithsonian Institution

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1932.

Dr. Chas. D. Walcott,
Pres., Washington Memorial Institution,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, just received, I beg to say that I quite agree with you that the vital question now before the Executive Committee of the W. M. I. is the selection of a man capable of organizing and conducting the work in this city. It would seem to go without saying that such a man must be a trained educator, in touch with the principal educational institutions of the country, and that in addition to these qualifications he should be familiar with the scope, facilities, and methods of the several Departments of the Government in which original research is carried on. In addition, he should be a man of affairs, of tact, and of proved administrative capacity. Men possessing these qualifications are exceedingly rare. I know only one--Dr. Charles W. Dakin, President of the University of Tennessee. But in view of recent offers which he has declined, one of which I happen to know carries a salary of \$7,000. it hardly seems probable that he would accept a position with so small a salary as that suggested at the last meeting of our trustees.

Respectfully,

E. Hart Merriam

Wilmington
March 23, 1862

My dear Mr. Weston:

In returning the A. R. U. vouchers day before yesterday, I intended to write you this same evening but was unfortunately prevented and have not had a chance since, which I regret.

I append all the vouchers except four. These four are for books and other publications and a printed offering in influencing legislation.

In returning these vouchers I am not filing any protest or registering any bill, but simply feel that I have no authority to oppose this kind of expenditure.

At the next meeting of the Guild
you can doubtless observe the
narratives of the war in a
couple of minutes and have the
essence of the affair. Usually
I like to see some activity
which has not been given me.
I want to see what you
and think you for the
present stops the present
state of war as in.

Yours

W. H. H. H.

W. H. H.

William H. H. H.
Chambers St.
New York.

March 31, 1902.

My Dear Lieutenant Emmons:

This morning I was given a hearing on the Alaska salmon question before the Secretary of the Treasury, having been requested by him to meet Mr. Kutchin, Special Agent of the Alaska Fisheries, in his office. I was very much surprised at Mr. Kutchin's attitude. He said in effect that most of the complaints respecting illegal fishing and the diminution of salmon in Alaska came from tourists visiting southeastern Alaska, and that north of Cross Sound there were very few complaints and the salmon supply seemed to be inexhaustible.

With respect to southeastern Alaska he said that fully 80 per cent of the salmon of that region are humpbacks, and that these fish breed along shore and in various places where the red salmon cannot breed, and as a consequence they are enormously abundant and no amount of fishing has any effect in reducing their numbers. He expressed his regret at not meeting you in order to enlighten you on several points on which you appear to be misinformed. I denied many of his statements and told the Secretary of the Treasury that if he wanted reliable first-hand information as to the real conditions of the salmon fisheries in southeastern Alaska he could get such information by discussing the matter with you. At his suggestion he at once told one of his assistants to prepare a letter to the Secretary of the Navy requesting that you be ordered to report to him in the near future for a conference on the salmon question. This letter is merely to let you know what is coming. When you are here I shall be glad to see you of course.

With kindest regards,
Lieut. George T. Emmons,
Princeton, N. J.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Grinnell

March 31, 1902.

My Dear Grinnell:

This morning I was given a hearing on the Alaska salmon question before the Secretary of the Treasury, having been requested by him to meet Mr. Kutchin, Special Agent of the Alaska Fisheries, in his office. I was very much surprised at Mr. Kutchin's attitude. He said in effect that most of the complaints respecting illegal fishing and the diminution of salmon in Alaska came from tourists visiting southeastern Alaska, and that north of Cross Sound there were very few complaints and the salmon supply seemed to be inexhaustible.

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Mr. Kutchin says that conditions have improved greatly during the last year or two and that very little illegal fishing of any kind is now done in the Territory. He says no rivers are now obstructed by barricades, and he thinks the Sunday closing laws are generally observed. If you happen to have any facts on the year just passed I should be glad to have them.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Grinnell

Dr. Geo. Bird Grinnell,
Editor, 'Forest and Stream',
346 Broadway, New York City.

April 1, 1902.

Dr. Edward L. Trudeau,
Saranac Lake, N. Y.

My Dear Doctor Trudeau:

Your recent report on the 'Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium' reminds me that for some time past I have been intending to write you on behalf of some of the poor consumptive Indians of Southern California. I refer to the so-called Mission Indians of the Luiseno tribe. Last fall I visited several settlements of these Indians and was much impressed, and deeply pained, by their condition. The fact that they have been ousted from their homes in the fertile valleys, where they had lived from time immemorial, and have been forced into remote spots on the barren slopes of arid, stony mountains is not of interest in the present connection except that it was a factor in depriving them of sufficient food to keep their bodies well nourished. The condition I wish to tell you about is this. Most of the young girls contract tuberculosis between the ages of 16 and 20, and few live to pass the age of 25. Many of the young men are similarly affected, but as a rule the men work out on distant ranches where they obtain better food and are more able to resist disease. In one little settlement 14 girls died last summer, and since my return I have learned of the death of 4 others. The tribe is melting away rapidly and unless something can be done to check the present mortality from tuberculosis it would seem to be but a few years before all of these poor Indians will be wiped off the face of the earth.

Dr. E. L. T.

2

They live in substantial adobe houses with wickerwork additions for summer use. The region they inhabit is excessively arid. Nevertheless it is sometimes reached by the winter fogs and rains. In most cases water has to be brought from a distance, by reason of which it is a rather precious article. It is kept in earthenware pots or ollas, to which all hands resort to drink.

In visiting them, one is impressed with the extremes of age. Old people, say from 75 to 100 years of age, are common, and small children are abundant, but between the ages of 25 and 75 one sees relatively few men and almost no women. The explanation of the abundance of children is that the girls marry at a very early age and have several children before they die of tuberculosis.

To me the outlook seems depressingly hopeless. I am trying to help these Indians in other ways and have felt sure that if anything can be done for them in the way of lessening the death rate from tuberculosis you would be willing to give them the benefit of your wisdom in the matter.

With kindest regards, both to yourself and son, I remain,

Very truly yours,

E. L. T.

Received

April 2, 1902.

My Dear Roosevelt:

The Lacey bill providing for the transfer of the forestry reserves and for the establishment of game preserves (H. R. 11556) will probably come up in the House on Monday the 7th instant. Mr. Lacey expects opposition to the transfer feature and is prepared to offer an amendment striking out that part of the bill. If he would make a fair fight it seems probable that the bill in its present form would go through. Can you not brace him up a little so that he will not throw up the forestry reserve transfer as soon as opposition develops?

Very truly yours,

C. Eastman

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States,

White House.

April 3, 1902.

My Dear Doctor Prudden:

For several years I have been on the point of writing you. I wanted to express the gratification I felt in reading your article on the Grand Canyon country which had more of the true desert flavor than anything I have ever read. I wanted also to express the hope that sometime I might have the pleasure of making some trip with you in Arizona or Utah. Still another thing I wanted to say is that whenever you are in this part of the world I hope you will let me know so that we may have a chat on Indian matters and other things in which I think we are both actively interested.

Just now my special object in writing is to ask if you chance to know anything about the Indian Agent at Mohi. It is rumored here that his attitude toward the Indian is very radical, that he would like to saw off their hair, blow up their kivas, put a stop to their ceremonial exercises, and generally force them into civilization at the point of the bayonet. If you happen to know anything about the case I should appreciate the favor of a reply.

With kind regards

Very truly yours,

E. Hart Merriam

Dr. T. H. Prudden, M. D.,

College Physicians and Surgeons,

Columbia University, New York City.

April 5, 1902.

Mr. J. Mervis Hayes,

Secretary, American Philosophical Society,
Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of the 4th instant informing me of my election to membership in the American Philosophical Society is at hand. I accept this membership with pleasure and shall be obliged if you will kindly convey to the proper authorities my appreciation of the courtesy.

Respectfully,

E. M. Mervis

April 8, 1902.

My Dear Osborn:

Many thanks for your kind invitation, but I was in New York only a very short time, most of which I was obliged to spend with Grinnell. I called at the Museum for a few minutes yesterday afternoon before taking the train but they told me you were not there and would not be there during the afternoon.

I am very glad to know that you are going to call the Committee meeting in Washington, and shall be obliged if you will let me know a few days in advance.

Regretting that I was unable to see you yesterday, I remain, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

E. M. Mervis

Prof. Henry P. Osborn,

Department of Zoology,

Columbia University,

New York City.

April 10, 1902.

Mr. Frank M. Covert,
329 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My Dear Sir:

When in your store on Monday of this week you showed me a couple of rather old baskets purchased on the Navajo Reservation. I should esteem it a favor if you would allow me to photograph these baskets in order to perpetuate the designs with which they are ornamented. If you are willing to do this and will kindly send them to me by express, charges collect, I will agree to take the best of care of them and to return them in about four days after their receipt.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Covert

Washington
April 10, 1902

My dear Mr. Lichitt

The annual account of
the Neely Estate sent me
by you on the 7th inst. I
have recd. & examined and
am returning herewith.

It is a pity that Depen
item has to drop along with
the rest. Is there no
way by which this can be
paid & wiped off the account?

Yours very
sincerely
C. West Merriam

Charles Elliott Lichitt Esq.
of Judge Townsend
New Haven, Conn.

1/ I wish I have to go to
camp. Later on my regular
summer field work.

Did you get a suitable habitat
for the *Spizella* -

Answer - Yes
a suitable *Therion*

Chas. H. Lammie
has caught.

Why the bird didn't you
first cut Went on side trail?
A fellow went pit a very
amphibian, & I would find
it in New York the other day.
We must certainly hope to
read it & learn.

Washington
April 11, 1902

My dear Lammie:

I have for you of the 11th
this moment such.

For the last thought of the
for the place last night
and he would not be in the
it is not only an account
of his father, but also of
the new measure of the
your well-known sketch
for your first touch the
administration. Besides
all this, he is an excellent
editor, and the account
his efforts will be a
stone among a large class

Washington
April 21, 1902

Dear Doctor Wiley:

It is a curious thing that one of the 5 random shots which once each year the National Academy fire into the ranks of Science should have hit me. I am leaving up as well as I can, and your letter, coming from a man of your position as an investigator and director of scientific research, is peculiarly gratifying and comforting. I thank you for your kind & generous sentiments.

Yours truly
C. Hart Merriam

Prof. H. W. Wiley
U.S. Geol. Survey
Washington, D.C.

2/ I am already glad that you will have the story a head in many of the illustrations.

He ~~is~~ understood that there are ~~not~~ in forward motion but in simple fact that would not be against his appointment.

The policy of the administration is not to appoint a Democrat to the position for which a party political reputation can be found.

As I said before, we could all have things of the matter in the future. I would not be a shade up to the subject. It is not the very best men we could have. A strong first

in this power is that he is the best of our forward policy & have needed together for years as justifications of the Bureau & excellent work. As he is in mind, it is evident that the present official distinguished lightning strikes should make a new building full of energy & believe that there will come out right.

Except the Merriam Commission: as long as it has been without having the true sense of selecting a first of last I don't feel that I would be of much account in the way of right or will

April 24, 1902.

Casper Whitney, Esq.,

239 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 17th instant asking for Palmer's Circular 35 and my bear paper came during the meeting of the Nomenclature Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union, which has consumed all of my time for the past ten days. However, Palmer told me he had sent you a copy of his Circular 35 the day before your letter was written and that it doubtless reached you shortly afterward. I am sending another copy herewith along with my paper on the ~~Bear~~. Your name is on our mailing list and all the publications of the Biological Survey are sent you as issued.

In reply to your letter of yesterday I regret to say that I do not know who Charles I. Rice is, or where he lives. The goat photograph was secured by the editor of 'Country Life' who avoided replying to my question as to where and under what conditions the photograph was taken. I was asked merely to supply so many words of text to go with the picture, as in the case of the previous article on the opossum.

Very truly yours,

A. Wetmore

Washington, D. C.

April 25, 1902.

My dear Roosevelt:

In the matter of the existing vacancy in the Board of Visitors of Saint Elizabeth Hospital, which you are about to fill, I am informed that two persons have been recommended-- a Doctor Sellhausen and Dr. Geo. M. Koher. Doctor Sellhausen is a young man, graduated only 3 years ago, and is recommended by Senator Platt of New York.

Doctor Koher is a man of independent means, of high standing in the profession and in the community, and one of the most eminent authorities in America on the subject of Hygiene. He is one of the most esteemed members of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is practically the unanimous choice of the medical men of this city.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Tamm

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States.

Washington, D. C.,

April 28, 1902.

Mr. Arnold Hague,

Home Secretary,

National Academy of Sciences.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 25th instant, notifying me of my election to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, is at hand, and a copy of the Report for the year 1901, containing the Constitution and Rules of the Academy, has also arrived, for which I am obliged.

I accept the membership with pleasure and shall be glad to fulfil my obligations as a member in such manner as the future may determine.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C.,
April 28, 1902.

Mr. Arnold Hague,
Home Secretary,
National Academy of Sciences.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 26th instant, notifying me of my election to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, is at hand, and a copy of the Report for the year 1901, containing the Constitution and Rules of the Academy, has also arrived, for which I am obliged. I accept the membership with pleasure and shall be glad to fulfill my obligations as a member in such manner as the future may determine.

Respectfully,

C. M. Murray

April 26, 1902.

Mr. Paul Morton,
Vice President, Santa Fe Railroad,
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir:

The news of your father's death comes to me as a great shock. He was one of those bold, public-spirited men of such high character and absolute integrity that his loss is a national calamity. I had hoped and expected that many years of health and usefulness were before him. The unexpected news of his death fills me with sorrow.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Murray

44-38861-1000

Mr. Paul H. Hays, President, American Academy of Sciences.

My obligations as a member in such manner as the future may determine.
I repeat: The unexpressed words of his shall fill me with
I had hoped and expected that your years of health and vitality
Rules of the Association which you have so long followed.
For such decisive investigation first disclosed a medical calamity.
He was one of those bold, kindly-spirited men of good high character
The want of your father's assistance comes to me as a great shock.
Your letter of the 22nd inst. has been received.
Dear Sir:
Very truly,
J. H. H.

- maigned Feb. 3
 - maigned Feb. 3

May 2, 1902.

Hon. Alfred B. Kittredge,
U. S. Senate.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter just received, would state that I shall be very glad to have a conference with you at your convenience. I shall be glad to call on you at any hour you may designate provided the same does not conflict with a previous engagement, or I shall be exceedingly glad to see you at my house, 1919 16th Street, on Sunday next at any time after 9:30 AM.

Respectfully,

pectfully,
C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C., May 3, 1902.

My Dear Mrs. Goode:

You may remember that some 12 years ago Mr. Goode and I were made trustees of a certain piece of property on 16th Street extended, belonging to Charles D. Wolcott, Henry W. Henshaw, Richard Rathbun, and Mrs. R. Edward Earl. This property has been recently condemned and purchased by the District of Columbia in connection with the widening of 16th Street extended. In making out the necessary legal papers I find that I have no copy of the declaration of trust which was presumably left in Mr. Goode's hands. As I am the sole remaining trustee I am much embarrassed by the absence of any paper showing ownership and shares in this property, and shall be under great obligation if you will kindly see if such a document exists among Mr. Goode's papers.

Trusting you and your children are prospering, and with kindest regards to you all, I remain,

Very truly yours,

E. M. Brown

Mrs. G. Brown Goode,
Middletown, Conn.

Washington, D. C., May 3, 1902.

My Dear Mrs. Goode:

You may remember that some 13 years ago Mr. Goode and I were made trustees of a certain piece of property on 18th Street extended, belonging to Charles D. Wolcott, Henry W. Henshaw, Richard Tatham, and Mrs. R. Edward Merrill. This property has been recently condemned and purchased by the District of Columbia in connection with the widening of 18th Street extended. In making out the necessary legal papers I find that I have no copy of the declaration of trust which was presumably left in Mr. Goode's hands. As I am the sole remaining trustee I am much embarrassed by the absence of any paper showing ownership and shares in this property, and shall be under great obligation if you will kindly see if such a document exists among Mr. Goode's papers.

Trusting you and your children are prospering, and with kindest regards to you all, I remain,

Very truly yours,

E. West

1800 18th St., on Sunday next at any time after 10 AM.

Mrs. E. Brown Goode,
Middleton, Conn.

May 5, 1902

Dear Mr. Goode:

Will you kindly have a receipt & vouchers made out to Mr. Abbott Frayer, 13 Chubbuck St. Boston, for official check to replace check of the big hotel here from August 2d. if not you can have it at the hotel? Frayer's bill for this shall be \$9.00

E. West
E. West
 Mr. E. Brown Goode
 1800 18th St.

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1902.

Hon. Charles D. Wolcott,
Secretary, Carnegie Institution,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of the 25th ultimo, asking for my opinion in the matter of publication in the field of zoology with respect to possible action on the part of the Carnegie Institution, is received. Replying to your questions categorically:

(A). Existing facilities for publication are adequate in number but not in character, means, or management.

(B). Existing means and avenues of publication undoubtedly could be reorganized with profit. It is questionable however whether such a reorganization would be feasible.

(C). The question of attempting a reorganization of existing serial publications, most of which are the Proceedings and Transactions of learned societies, with a view of shaping them so as to meet existing needs is a very serious one. In view of the number of such publications, and the number of persons and organizations concerned in their control, the task seems almost hopeless. Waiving the question of reorganizing existing publications, there can be no question as to the need for a high grade, well edited, and promptly issued periodic publication, in which brief notes and short technical articles may appear with the accuracy and despatch demanded by present workers in zoology.

Similarly, there can be no question as to the need of a series of memoirs or monographs for the more complete and elaborate papers.

C. D. W.

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(D). To my mind there is no doubt that the plan above outlined would commend itself to the working zoologists of America and secure their hearty cooperation and support.

The facts in the case, as I see them, are: Existing facilities for publication in zoology are utterly inadequate to the needs of American workers. They are inadequate as to illustration, promptness of publication, permanence, and quantity of matter they are able to print. To remedy these defects is largely a question of dollars and cents, guided of course by sound judgment and good taste. I would recommend the establishment:

(1). Of a journal or periodic publication of some sort, to be issued monthly for the first year, with the expectation that in time it will be published more frequently; that this publication consist of brief notes and short articles.

(2). Of a large-octavo series, similar to the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, and likewise issued on the brochure plan, to contain such monographs and revisions as from their length or character would not be considered proper for the journal, and which for illustration do not require plates larger than royal octavo size.

(3). Of a large-quarto series for monographic essays requiring large illustrations.

In the event of the establishment of such series special committees should be appointed to act as censors with respect to the substance and form of papers offered for publication.

The publications of the Carnegie Institution should be of the highest grade both as to character and form, and the materials employed should be permanent. No woodpulp or other short-lived papers should be used, and no halftone or other illustrations re-

Washington, D. C., May 3, 1902.

Hon. Charles D. Wolcott,
Secretary, Carnegie Institution,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of the 25th ultimo, asking for my opinion in the matter of publication in the field of zoology with respect to possible action on the part of the Carnegie Institution, is received. Replying to your questions categorically:

(A). Existing facilities for publication are adequate in number but not in character, means, or management.

(B). Existing means and avenues of publication undoubtedly could be reorganized with profit. It is questionable however whether such a reorganization would be feasible.

(C). The question of attempting a reorganization of existing serial publications, most of which are the Proceedings and Transactions of learned societies, with a view of shaping them so as to meet existing needs is a very serious one. In view of the number of such publications, and the number of persons and organizations concerned in their control, the task seems almost hopeless. Waiving the question of reorganizing existing publications, there can be no question as to the need for a high grade, well edited, and promptly issued periodic publication, in which brief notes and short technical articles may appear with the accuracy and despatch demanded by present workers in zoology.

Similarly, there can be no question as to the need of a series of memoirs or monographs for the more complete and elaborate papers.

C. D. W.

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(D). To my mind there is no doubt that the plan above outlined would commend itself to the working zoologists of America and secure their hearty cooperation and support.

The facts in the case, as I see them, are: Existing facilities for publication in zoology are utterly inadequate to the needs of American workers. They are inadequate as to illustration, promptness of publication, permanence, and quantity of matter they are able to print. To remedy these defects is largely a question of dollars and cents, guided of course by sound judgment and good taste. I would recommend the establishment:

(1). Of a journal or periodic publication of some sort, to be issued monthly for the first year, with the expectation that in time it will be published more frequently; that this publication consist of brief notes and short articles.

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C. D. W.

3

quiring coated or inferior papers. On the other hand, the publications should not be sumptuous or unnecessarily expensive.

Should the Carnegie Institution undertake to issue or finance zoological publications on lines similar to those above outlined there is little doubt that it would be offered the choice of material emanating from American workers. This would naturally result in the concentration of material and the discontinuance of many scattered and out of the way publications--ends greatly to be desired in the interest of science.

Very truly yours,

C. D. W.

May 9, 1902.

Austin Corbin, Esq.,

192 Broadway, New York City.

My Dear Sir:

Very many thanks for the large and small photographs of your mountain goat, which have just arrived. It is a singular coincidence that the large picture was recently published in 'Country Life'. In asking me to prepare a little text to accompany it the editor did not tell me where the animal came from, and I did not know until just now that he was from your forest reserve. Can you tell me what part of the country the animal originally came from?

I shall not forget your kind invitation to visit Blue Mountain Forest and trust that I may some day have the pleasure of meeting you there.

With kindest regards, and renewed thanks for your courtesy, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. D. W.

Washington
May 10, 1902
5:15 PM

My dear Brewster:

I have this moment read a telephone message from Mr. Henshaw. It says that they will not take anyone of the 6 men the Nat. Geographic Society sends to Mackinac. This is a calamity as we are the only party in position to send competent scientific men to observe and record the phenomena while the volcano is still active.

Prof. J. C. Russell (author of a book on volcanoes and history of geology at San Carlos) is on his way from San Carlos to Mackinac. The other men who were invited to send an expedition of the Geological Survey, who has visited the volcano before and is an authority on the geology of the West Indies, and South America, the Antarctic region.

I still venture to hope that Prof. J. C. Russell may be permitted to go on this cruise, and that Hill and South American may follow on a later voyage.

Yours
and
cousin
-

Charles Doolittle Walcott
President of the National Academy of Sciences

May 23, 1903.

Casper Whitney, Esq.,

230 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My Dear Mr. Whitney:

Thanks for the deer book, which arrived last evening. I regret very much to see that two of your illustrations are wrongly labeled, both under the picture and in the list of illustrations in the front of the book. I hope you will be able to have these pages replaced before additional copies are distributed. The plate of Rocky Mountain mule deer, locally called black-tail, facing page 76 is labeled white-tail. Similarly, the plate of the Columbia or coast black-tail, facing page 50 is labeled black-tail of Colorado, a widely different species. As a matter of fact this plate is a monstrosity. It does not represent correctly any species of deer, but the tail, you will observe, is broad and flat and black like the tail of the beaver. The only deer in America having a tail anything like this one is the Pacific coast black-tail (*Odocoileus columbianus*). The tail of the Colorado black-tail or mule deer is correctly shown on the plate facing page 76 and labeled white-tail.

If you know where the specimen of caribou came from which faces page 250 and is labeled 'Barren Ground caribou', I should be very much obliged for the information.

Barring these defects, the book presents a fine appearance and is a splendid contribution to the literature of American big game. Congratulating you on opening the series with so useful and well written a volume, I remain,

Very truly yours,

W. A. Mearns

May 23, 1902.

My Dear Osborn:

In reply to your recent letter asking if I could attend a meeting of the Committee on Zoology of the Carnegie Institution in the near future, would say that I will arrange to attend such meeting if you can give me a few days' notice in advance.

Owing to pressure of other work it has been impossible for me to attend to the matters submitted in your recent communications. I shall get at them, however, in a few days.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Mearns

Prof. Henry F. Osborn,
Columbia University,
New York City.

Washington—
May 26, 1902

My dear Mr. Whitney:

Yours of the 20th, asking if I can let you have
some seed of the dark leaved that summer takes
my brother away. Of course I can't.

You asked for it for June 1900, and it is
not yet written. In less than a
month I shall be in California for my
regular field work - to be gone until October.

Yours truly
C. M. Russell.

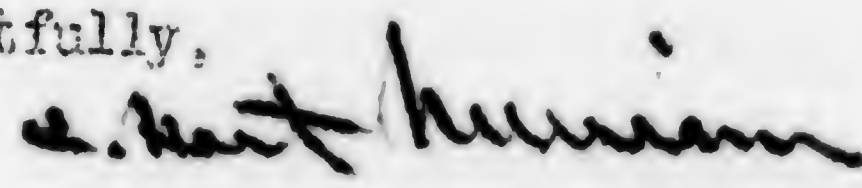
June 2, 1902.

The Manz Company, Engravers,
Chicago, Ill. (19s card 44.)

Dear Sirs:

I shall be obliged if you will kindly give me an estimate at which you will reproduce photographic plates by gelatine process, similar in results to that of the Heliotype Company of Boston, in large octavo size (type bed approximately $4\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ inches) on first-class rag stock paper, to be furnished by you; said estimate to include legend, plate number, and ordinary lettering. Please estimate per thousand copies of prints in lots of four each, and also for odd single plates.

Respectfully,



Chief, Biological Survey.

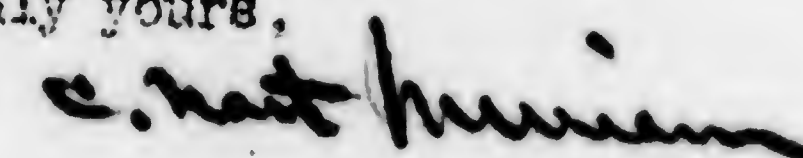
June 2, 1902.

Prof. Trevor Kinkaid,
University, Seattle, Wash.

Dear Professor Kinkaid:

Ashmead's big paper on the Hymenoptera is at last out, and you will doubtless have received a copy by the time this letter reaches you. Ashmead has also finished a short paper on the Homoptera, of which I have had an abstract copy made and am sending the same herewith. I have done the same in the case of Cook's paper on Myriapods. In both of these papers I have copied the introductory matter and the list of species, which I suppose is all you will need. The papers themselves contain a lot of additional technical matter of various kinds. I trust this will enable you to complete your introduction. If there is still anything lacking, please let me know at once as I expect to leave for the west shortly.

Very truly yours,



Washington, D. C., June 4, 1902.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot,
1615 Rhode Island Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pinchot:

I have just learned that Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is on the list of eligibles for the Boone and Crockett Club. I am very glad to know this and hasten to express the hope that the committee in charge will take advantage of this opportunity to strengthen the membership of the Club. In looking over the field of notable men not yet members I am unable to name anyone who in my judgment would so materially strengthen our ranks. Pritchett is not only a thorough sportsman and a mighty good fellow; he is in addition one of the ablest and most sensible men in the country.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Mearns

Washington
June 5, 1902

John H. Sage Esq.
Deputy American Ornithologist Union.
Dear Sir:

Herewith I return a paper containing charges against Lyman S. Foster, signed by Jonathan Dwight and W. B. Dutcher, and demanding that said Lyman S. Foster be expelled from the Union; said paper having been transmitted to me by you on May 29 ult.

In accordance with Section II, Article III of the By-laws, you will cause the same to be printed and sent to the accused member, and to all fellows of the Union, at least three months before the coming fall meeting, notice of the proposed action and a copy of the charges.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam
President, A.O.U.

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1902.

My dear Roosevelt:

In recognition of your courtesy to the National Geographic Society in permitting its representatives to visit Martinique on the Dixie, the Society has placed at your disposal a box in the National Theatre for Friday evening, June 13, on which occasion R. T. Hill and G. E. Borchgrevink will lecture on the destruction of St. Pierre, and the results of their explorations on Mt. Pelee. Should you desire more room, two boxes will be reserved for you. The lecture begins at 8:30.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam.

Gen. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House.

Jonathan Dwight

Washington
June 5, 1902

John H. Sage Esq.
Deputy American Antislavery Union.
Dear Sir:

Herewith I return a paper containing charges against Lyman S. Foster, signed by Jonathan Dwight and W. K. Dabbs, and demanding that said Lyman S. Foster be expelled from the Union; said paper having been transmitted to me by you on May 29 ult.

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Respectfully,

C. West Murrison
President, A. A. U.

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1902.

My dear Roosevelt:

In recognition of your courtesy to the National Geographic Society in permitting its representatives to visit Martinique on the Dixie, the Society has placed at your disposal a box in the National Theatre for Friday evening, June 13, on which occasion R. T. Hill and G. E. Borchgrevink will lecture on the destruction of St. Pierre, and the results of their explorations on Mt. Pelee. Should you desire more room, two boxes will be reserved for you. The lecture begins at 8:30.

Very truly yours,

C. West Murrison

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House.

Jonathan Dwight
J. H. Dabbs

Washington
June 20, 1902

Dear Mrs. Rothman:

Mr. Mallon told me this morning that the sale of the narrow remaining strip of lot 5, block 24 American Hill is "off" for the present. Since I have been the pay you the amount due as your share + interest in lot 6 and part of lot 5 sold to the District of Columbia in connection with the extension and widening of 16th St.

A memorandum statement of a/c is handed you herewith; also a receipt which kindly sign and return.

Very truly, yours

C. West Harrison -
Trustee

Mrs. Richard Rothman
Washington, D.C.

July 5, 1902.

Prof. Henry P. Osborn,

Department of Zoology, Columbia University,

New York City.

My Dear Osborn:

Thanks for your letter of June 23, which I found awaiting me on my return from the south. I quite agree with you that the points of apparent difference between us are mainly on paper and relate to matters of principle and classification and are not likely to affect our attitude in the actual cases that come before the Committee. Inasmuch, however, as the report of the Committee formulated a principle in which I cannot concur it seemed to me best to state my objections at the outset. I have no doubt that the report can be so modified as to receive the unanimous support of the Committee.

I am leaving for California today, to be back about the first of October.

Trusting you will have a profitable summer, I remain, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

E. M. Mearns

Washington
Dec. 4, 1902.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed for 50 photos selected for the Biological Survey I have kept 15 for my own use, for which I enclose \$3.00 invoice.

The rest of these are:

971	
971	encl.
1067	
1094	
1165	
1205	
17	
27	
40	
42	
46	
53	
72	

Respectfully,
C. Hart Merriam

December 22, 1902.

Mr. S. H. Plumley,
 Onyx, Kern County, Calif.

My dear Sir:

When you were kind enough to drive me through Walker Pass you told me about a plant used by the Indians in Kern Valley as a cure for catarrh, and offered to send me a piece of the plant. I should be greatly obliged if you will do this at your convenience. It may be sent post free in the accompanying penalty envelope.

If I am not mistaken you told me that your father-in-law is likely to know the names of the Indian tribes of your region. I should be greatly obliged if you will kindly ask him the name of the tribe inhabiting the Valley of South Fork. The Indians at Casus Camp gave me one name; those at the Rancheria, another; and Cheko gave me still a third name--all for people speaking the same language. It is possible that the names they gave were village and not tribal names. I am very anxious to obtain the correct name of the tribe living on Kelso Creek and Piute Mountain.

Very truly yours,

E. Hart Merriam

January 5, 1903.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz,
 Independence, Calif.

The Dead Letter Office has just sent me, without any explanation, the letter I wrote you some time ago and which was forwarded to you at New York by your son, and which I reenclose herewith. With this letter they have sent me a package addressed to Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz, City of Mexico. On the outside of this package is endorsed 'Dead Letter Office: Prohibited by Parcel Post.' I know nothing whatever as to the contents of this parcel or as to why it was sent to me, although I surmise it was because they found my address in the letter to you, which, by some means unknown to me, must have been returned to the Dead Letter Office. I now write to ask what disposition you wish me to make of this package. I shall gladly forward it to you or to any other address you may give.

Very truly yours,

E. Hart Merriam

January 10, 1903.

Dear Sage:

Will you kindly send me a memorandum of the motion passed at the last A. O. U. meeting respecting the proposed spring meeting in California. My recollection is that the President was authorized to take the matter under consideration and appoint a committee with power to act, but unfortunately I neglected to secure a copy of the resolution before you left.

In this connection I have already taken preliminary steps and have found that by tying on to an excursion already arranged for we can secure excellent rates and unusual stop-over privileges. We can leave on May 2, register in Chicago May 3, and stop over as often as we like at points in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, both going and coming. The tickets are good returning until July 15, by which date all excursionists must return to the starting point. The cost of the round-trip ticket is a single fare from starting point to Chicago, plus \$50. In case of starting from New York this would mean \$66 for the round trip, a most attractive rate. It is planned to go Santa Fe in order to visit the Grand Canyon. Returning, members have the privilege of any of the southern routes and the Union Pacific without extra charge, and if they desire to return by any of the northern routes they may do so on payment of \$11 additional. One of the great advantages of this excursion is that members may return as individuals

J.H.S.

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when they like and over any route they select without reference to any other members of the party. In other words, we should go as a unit but return scattering, each according to his preference. Whether it will be better to use the regular Pullman service or charter special cars for the party will depend on information which I hope to receive in a few days.

I expect to prepare a circular shortly to be sent to all members of the A. O. U., and would like to know if you will be willing to serve as a member of the committee and if you will undertake to answer the replies that come in after the circulars have been distributed—in other words, if you will undertake the correspondence with those who expect to be members of the party.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

A. O. U.

Mr. John H. Sage,

Secretary, American Ornithologists' Union,
Portland, Conn.

January 10, 1903.

The Pullman Company.

Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

I shall be obliged if you will send me one of your circulars
reporting the prices at which Pullman cars of different types can
be secured by special parties.

Respectfully,

A. Wet

President, American Ornithologists' Union.

1919-16 St
Washington, D.C.
Jan. 12, 1923

Mr. W. C. Floyd
Indefatigable, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 10th inst. is at hand. I should be glad to have you send me an affidavit for the baskets you get, both those made by the Chechones and those made by the Kistes near Indefatigable. In each case I should like to know where the basket was made.

Was sorry to miss you last fall.

At what price will you sell the 2 small completed baskets I spoke to Mr. Bucklin about?

At what price will you get me a complete set of the American Chechone work baskets? I need - I need examples (probably 25 or 30) of the ordinary basket, seed fiddle, rough scoop, minner, fiddle, basket, cooking & roasting bowls & trays &c. I have these from the Kistes & want a set from the American or Chechone Chechone. They are cheap baskets, but it is a job to find them out.

Very truly yours
W. C. Floyd
Jan. 12, 1923.

January 13, 1923.

Dear Professor Dean:

Very thanks for your letter of the 10th inst., which arrived about a week before I left the city. I should be glad to comply with your request for a talk before the New York Academy on the 5th or 6th of February if the subject were one in which I were prepared to speak. But unfortunately my material on "Evolution in Animals and Plants" is in the form of scattered notes which it would take me some time to get together, and I am too overwhelmed with work to devote the evening of this kind during the present season. (Which is an official one, as you probably know, in editing the technical volumes of the American Museum Expedition. This is the most dreadful job I ever undertook. It has already consumed most of my available time for four years and I see no prospect of a let up for at least another year. I am trying to bring out half a dozen volumes by or before May. As these are illustrated by drawings of plates and text figures you can easily see that the load is a heavy one.)

Thanking you and Mrs. Dean for your kind offer of cooperation, I remain, very truly yours,

W. C. Floyd

W. C. Floyd

Prof. J. H. Dean
New York Academy of Sciences
101 West 42nd St.
New York City

1919-16 St
Washington, D.C.
Jan. 12, 1905

Mrs. W.C. Pleyd
Indefatigable, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 10th inst. is at hand. I should be glad to have you send me an affidavit. I have heard that you get, better than made by the checkers and others made by the listers over Indefatigable. In each case I should like to know where the basket was made.

Was very to mine you last fall.

At what price will you sell the 2 small unglazed baskets I spoke to Mr. Dutton about?

At what price will you get me a complete set of the American checkers with baskets! I need - 1 good example (probably 2 or 3) of the old style wooden basket, each fiddle, rough scraps, minuscule, before baskets, and 4 reacting bowls & trays &c. I have them from the listers & want a set from the American or American checkers. They are cheap baskets, but it is a job to find them out.

Very truly yours
E. W. C. Harrison
Jan 12/05.

January 13, 1905.

My Dear Professor Dean:

Many thanks for your letter of the 10th inst., which arrived during a recent absence from the city. I should be glad to comply with your request for a talk before the New York Academy on the 9th or 10th of February if the subject were one on which I were prepared to speak; but unfortunately my material on "Variation in Mammals and Birds" is in the form of scattered notes which it would take me some time to get together, and I am too overwhelmed with work to undertake anything of this kind during the present season. Outside of my official work I am engaged, as you probably know, in editing the technical volumes of the Harriman Alaska Expedition. This is the most detailed job I ever undertook. It has already consumed most of my outside time for four years and I see no prospect of a let-up for at least another year. I am trying to bring out half a dozen volumes by or before May. As these are illustrated by numerous of plates and text figures you can easily see that the load is a heavy one.

Thanking you and Mrs. Dean for your kind offer of hospitality, I remain, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

E. W. C. Harrison

Prof. Gustaford Dean
Department of Zoology
Columbia University
New York City

January 18, 1903.

Miss Viola McGowan,

Wichita, Kansas.

Many thanks for your letter of the 9th instant sending a print of the photograph I wished. For this I enclose herewith your price, one dollar.

I am glad to know that you have other prints of animals and nature studies, and shall be very glad if you will send me a complete set of prints of some on approval; those not desired I will return at once.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

January 17, 1903.

My dear Mr. Holmes:

In reply to yours of the 17th instant, just received, would say that during the past two or three weeks I have been so overwhelmed with other matters that I have not been able to copy out from my notes the remaining vocabularies. I will do so, however, in the near future and will then loan the tables to the Bureau so that Miss Smedes may make the copies for the Bureau to retain. Owing to the way in which the material is written in my notes it seems safer for me to make one complete clean copy in each case.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Prof. W. H. Holmes,

Chief, Bureau of American Ethnology,
Smithsonian Institution.

January 16, 1903.

Mr. Paul Morton,

Vice-President, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

The American Ornithologists' Union is contemplating a spring meeting in California. On inquiry, I have learned that we may leave Chicago May 3, in connection with the Presbyterian Excursion, the first part of which starts on that date. Round-trip tickets from Chicago, good from May 3 until July 15, may be had, I am told, for \$50.

The American Ornithologists' Union comprises some of the ablest naturalists in America, and I am very anxious to take them by the Santa Fe road in order to visit the Grand Canyon and one or two other points enroute. It is probable that we shall charter one or two Pullman cars (according to the size of the party) for the trip, at per diem rates. I should like to know if, in the event that I am able to carry out my plans, your road will handle our car or cars as desired, namely, to stop over one day at Albuquerque and Santa Fe, possibly one day at Alamogordo to visit the fossil forest, two or three days at the Grand Canyon, one day at San Bernardino and Riverside, and one or two days at Pasadena and Los Angeles.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Mearns

*I do not know yet how many
will go, but expect about 40.
Hope to take my wife & son with me.*

February 2, 1903.

Mr. George T. Nicholson,
 Passenger Traffic Manager,
 Santa Fe Railway, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 28 is at hand, and I am greatly obliged for the information therein contained. I shall be pleased to see your Mr. Peas at his convenience. I am now engaged in drawing up a circular relating to this trip, and trust that it may be carried out, in which event I know it will be a great success. I am obliged for your kind interest in the matter.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam
 President, American Ornithologists' Union.

February 2, 1903.

Mr. W. H. Reed,
 The Pullman Company,
 Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am obliged for your letter of January 13 in reply to mine of the 10th respecting information regarding charter cars. In looking over the illustrated circular you were kind enough to send me, I am interested in the car described as drawing room and state room car which has ten sections, a drawing room, and two state rooms. As no special price for this car is given, I assume that the charge is \$45 per day. Is this correct?

It is too early to make final plans, but it is our desire to charter one drawing room and state room car, and one or two tourist cars for a period of ten days, leaving Chicago May 3 by the Santa Fe Route and reaching San Francisco on or about May 13. I should like to know whether you will release these cars at San Francisco or whether we should be required to pay the additional per diem rate from San Francisco back to Chicago.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam
 President, American Ornithologists' Union.

February 3, 1903.

Mr. T. E. Cooney,
General Passenger Agent,
Southern Pacific Company,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:

The American Ornithologists' Union is planning an excursion to California, arriving about the middle of May. In case it goes through as planned I should like to provide for a special trip to the Yosemite, leaving San Francisco on the evening of Saturday, May 16, returning to us to reach San Francisco on Friday the 22nd. I should be glad to know at what rate you will handle this party provided at least 20 persons go.

Respectfully,

President, American Ornithologists' Union.

February 3, 1903.

Dear Sage:

The long-delayed circular respecting the proposed A. O. U. excursion to California is enclosed herewith. The delay in sending it has been due to the fact that I have only just completed arrangements with the railroads. In case we had printed our circular first the railroads would have had a cinch on us, hence the delay. The Santa Fe road has agreed to do everything in its power for us with a view to making the trip a great success. It will handle our cars in New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California as we see fit, giving us lay-overs at points designated by us without extra charge.

Please have this circular set up and send me duplicate proofs before you authorize the final printing. Please tell your printer that we do not want any frills, furbelows, or fancy letters, but simply clear, plain type. The thing should be in cat's paw form. If it is not convenient for you to have the addressing done, probably Dutcher could have this part done for you at reasonable rates, as I believe he has some person or company which does addressing as a business and at very satisfactory rates.

If you think of any additional information which should be added to this circular, please so indicate when you send proof. The only additional point that occurs to me now which you are likely

J.H.S.

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to be questioned on by intended members of the party is the Pullman fare for the return trip. From San Francisco to Chicago in regular first-class Pullmans this will be \$14; in tourist cars, \$5.

After you have sent out the circular I suspect that you will be amazed at the number of fool questions people can ask.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

A. Wetmore

Mr. John H. Sage,
Portland, Conn.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.

EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA.

The American Ornithologists' Union at its last session appointed a committee to consider the question of a spring meeting in California. The committee was authorized, in case the project seemed practicable, to arrange for the trip. The committee finds that the railroads are not only willing to grant very favorable terms, but that most satisfactory arrangements may be made with respect to stop-over privileges.

In order that those who go may see as much as possible it is planned to make various stops in New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California, including one at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado--by far the most interesting natural feature in North America. That the trip may be an assured success it is only necessary to secure enough members to make it worth while. It is planned to charter special Pullman cars for the outward journey so that the party may travel comfortably and as a unit, and to spend about ten days between Chicago and San Francisco. The Santa Fe Railway has kindly offered to handle the A.O.U. cars in such manner as we desire, sidetracking at designated points without extra charge.

The plan is to leave Chicago May 3, to reach San Francisco on or about May 13, and to hold the special meeting May 15-16 in conjunction with the California members of the A.O.U. and the members of the Cooper Ornithological Club. The stop-overs now planned are at Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico, the Fossil Forest on the Desert of the Little Colorado, and the Grand Canyon in Arizona, and San Bernardino, Riverside, Pasadena, and Los Angeles in southern

California. This will enable the party to visit points of greatest historic, ethnologic, and scenic interest in Arizona and New Mexico, including the old Mexican town of Santa Fe and at least one of the picturesque Indian pueblos where the stone and adobe dwellings and picturesque costumes of the people are in strange contrast with those of the East. The feature of the trip will be the stop at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in northern Arizona, where time will be given for a descent into the most sublime and wonderful chasm known in the whole world.

In southern California the route traverses the Mohave Desert with its fringing belt of tree puccas, and then descends through Cajon Pass to San Bernardino whence a side trip is planned to the ~~valley~~ orange groves at Riverside. At Pasadena an opportunity will be given to ascend Mt. Love in the Sierra Madre, and at Los Angeles to visit the coast at Santa Monica or Redondo.

A special trip to the Yosemite is planned. The stage ride from the railroad passes a grove of giant sequoias and traverses the broad forest belt of the Sierra, where the noble yellow pines and sugar pines grow in greatest perfection, many attaining a height of more than 200 feet. At this season the Yosemite is at its best: the dust is less troublesome; the vegetation is in the flush of its spring glory; and the streams that leap over the towering cliffs to form the falls for which the valley is famous are likely to be at their highest. Members wishing to make this trip ~~may be able to~~ special rates to be announced later.

The privileges of this rather unique excursion are open to members of the American Ornithologists' Union and such of their friends as are interested in field zoology, botany, or the physiography of

the West, but the number going must be decided at an early date.

Fares.--The cost of the round-trip ticket for each person is a single fare from starting point to Chicago, plus \$50. Thus the fare from New York City to San Francisco and return will be the fare one way from New York to Chicago (\$18) plus \$50, or \$68 in all. The railroad fare for the round trip to the Grand Canyon, which is on a branch road, is \$6.50 per ticket additional.

Tickets are good from May 2 to July 15 inclusive, and the return trip may be made over any route selected. But in the case of the northern roads, returning via Portland, Seattle, or the Canadian Pacific, an additional charge of \$11.50 will be made. There is no extra charge for returning by way of Salt Lake, Denver, or New Orleans, over the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, or any of the Colorado roads. The plan is to go as a single party, then to disband and return as the various members elect.

Pullman Rates.--Inasmuch as many members desire to make the cost of the trip as small as practicable, it is proposed to charter two kinds of Pullman cars--regular and tourist. The rate for the outward trip in the regular Pullman will be about \$2.50 per day for each person; in the tourist Pullman, not to exceed \$1.50 per day and probably less, the exact rate depending on whether or not the cars are completely filled.

Subsistence.--Meals on the Santa Fe system are 75 cents each, and lunch stands where cheaper lunches may be had are provided at all of the dining stations.

If you or any of your immediate friends desire to go on this excursion, you are requested to so inform the Secretary at your earliest convenience. Members expecting to present papers at the Cali-

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foria meeting will please send titles to the Secretary.

(C. Hart Merriam, Chairman.
Committee (T. S. Palmer.
(John H. Sage.

Communications should be addressed to

John H. Sage

Secretary A.O.U.

Portland, Conn.

February 3, 1903.

My dear Walter:

You and Leverett M. Loomis are appointed a local Committee of Arrangements for the contemplated spring meeting of the A. O. U. in San Francisco. You are appointed to represent the Cooper Ornithological Club; Loomis to represent the California Academy of Sciences. An announcement describing the proposed trip will be sent to all members of the Union in a few days. It is proposed to leave Chicago May 3 by the Santa Fe route, stopping at a number of places along the way, and reaching San Francisco May 13 or 14. The meeting at San Francisco is called for May 15 and 16, and it is planned to leave San Francisco the night of the 16th for the Yosemite. In case enough members go to make the trip a success I trust you will be able to arrange to have as many members of the Cooper Club as possible present.

It seems to me that the most important thing to do in San Francisco will be to find boarding places where the members who cannot afford hotel rates may put up during their stay. It has been suggested that a trip to the Farallones might be feasible. I am not sure about this. Information and suggestions will be thankfully received.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Walter K. Fisher,
Stanford University, Calif.

February 3, 1903.

My dear Mr. Loomis:

You and Walter K. Fisher have been appointed a local Committee of Arrangements for the proposed spring meeting of the A. O. U. in San Francisco. A circular on this subject will be sent to all members in a few days. If enough members desire to go to make the trip a success the excursion will leave Chicago May 3 and reach San Francisco May 13 or 14, going by way of the Santa Fe road and making several stops in New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California. You have been appointed to represent the California Academy of Sciences; Walter Fisher to represent the Cooper Club. It is hoped that the Cooper Club will cooperate in making the meeting a success.

The date set for the meeting is May 15 and 16. On the evening of the 16th it is planned to leave San Francisco for the Yosemite. Probably only a part of the members will desire to make this trip. Some may wish to visit the Farallones if this is practicable.

It seems to me that one of the most important things for the local Committee to do will be to secure boarding places at which members of limited means may stop during their stay in San Francisco. I shall be glad to hear from you and to have the benefit of any information and suggestions you may have to offer.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Leverett M. Loomis,
Academy of Sciences,
San Francisco, Calif.

1919-1649.
Washington
Feb. 4, 1913

Dear Bangs:

For a long time I have been intending to write you about our Tropical American Scheme, but have put it off from day to day, hoping something would happen.

The size of the matter appears to be this: The income from the Carnegie fund is not sufficient to justify (in the mind of the Trustees) undertaking the larger & more comprehensive schemes, as large as the present continues for scattering the fund as a sort of wide-spread charity for aid of little things.

The Trustees - or at least some of them - have a hope that Carnegie will increase the fund, as I am told he has already indicated that he might do if pleased with the outlook.

As our scheme at any rate means dead, but let us hope only postponed. If the fund is increased I believe our Tropical American project, & Miller and Sturge's Balaenetic project, will both go through.

Very truly,
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C. Hart Merriam -

Arthur Bangs
240 Beacon St., Boston

February 4, 1903.

Dear Nelson:

On completing an exploring expedition in my desk today I find your letters dated January 7, January 12, and January 26. I was very glad to see the new shrew. In your first letter you speak of "this place" several times but you forgot to state where this interesting place was, as there is no mention of it either at the top, bottom, or any other part of your letter.

It is a pleasure to see the large number of new records of wintering waterfowl resulting from your brief stay in the neighborhood of Lake Chapala. When you recover from the effort of digesting so much duck flesh and goose grease you will undoubtedly push the work with renewed vigor. It is lucky you succeeded in getting mules instead of burros for the trip you are now on.

By the way, Meek was here a short time ago and expressed the intention of visiting Guerrero in the near future on a fish collecting expedition. He expects to work in the same great valley behind the mountains, and intimated that it might be agreeable to all concerned if he could meet up with your outfit while there. If you are like minded you might drop him a note at the Field Columbian Museum, asking him when he will be where.

Your continued efforts to push the Lower Sonoran down into the tropics certainly show unswerving determination. Should you

E.W.N.

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ever succeed in reaching the South American tropics I have no doubt that you will find that at least 75 percent of the species are characteristic Lower Sonoran forms. I am encouraged in this view from your report on Lake Chapala, in which you enumerate as characteristic Lower Sonoran birds the following ten species which I had never even dreamed might enter so much as the lowermost edge of the Lower Sonoran: Jacana spinosa, Melopelia leucoptera, Scardafella inca, Polyborus cheriway, Colinus graysoni, Oreophaga sulcirostris, Myiozetetes superciliosus, Pitangus derbianus, Platyrachis albirostris, and Sporophila sp.

With best wishes for your continued success in this and other lines, and with kindest regards to Goldman, I remain.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Merriam

Mr. E. W. Nelson,

Los Reyes, Michoacan, Mexico.

P. S. A few skins of Falco columbarius and a few of otters would be gratefully appreciated at this end of the line.

Permit me to suggest that you and Goldman pay less attention to females and more to adults of your own sex. My remarks now have reference to the pretty-faced weasel contained in the batch of specimens received today. The Nelacnia also we are glad to see, notwithstanding the fact that one side of its face is smashed in. I congratulate you on recognizing your namesake so promptly.

February 4, 1903.

My dear Doctor Butler:

Your letter of yesterday, informing me that the trustees of Columbia have voted to confer upon me the degree of Doctor of Science, is at hand, and is a very great surprise I assure you. It is a pleasure to know that Columbia recognizes pure science in this way, and gratifying to me that I have been so honored. Unfortunately it will not be possible for me to be present at the Commencement exercises on June 10 as I expect to resume field work in California early in May and to remain there continuously until late in the fall.

Regretting this, and thanking you and the trustees for your courtesy in thinking of me in this connection, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler,
President, Columbia University,
New York City.

February 6, 1903.

Dear Romeyn:

Your letter of the 4th instant is at hand. I had intended to write you before this but have been so swamped that I had not yet got at it. I was greatly pleased with the photographs of foliage and fruit your brother showed me a few days ago, and enclose a memorandum which you are at liberty to use as you see fit.

The Meriden Gravure Company is a thoroughly reliable house. I should not hesitate to trust them. This much should be borne in mind, however, in connection with all gelatine process work. It should be done in winter, not in summer. Warm weather softens the gelatine plates, making it exceedingly difficult to get good impressions. Sometimes for weeks together during warm, sunny weather it is impossible to make any respectable prints. In cold weather the work is done easily and rapidly and is of the best quality. Another gelatine process company which has done much work for us is the Helicotype Company, 211 Tremont Street, Boston. Both of these companies will give special rates for large jobs. In fact, I think they will undertake the reproduction of a number of plates (which are furnished them in batches of 15) at half or less than half their rates for single plates. C. L. Wright & Co., 132 West 14th Street, New York, have recently perfected a new process by which they are supplying prints on good paper—paper without any coating or glass. This is naturally more expensive than their half-tone work but it is vastly better.

Wishing you all success in your new undertaking, I am,
Very truly yours,
Mr. Romeyn B. Hough,
Lowville, N. Y.

C. M. H. H. H.

February 6, 1903.

Mr. Romeyn B. Hough,

Lowville, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hough:

The outline of your contemplated Tree Studies strikes me as excellent, and the accompanying photographs of foliage, flowers, and fruit, intended for reproduction as full-page plates, are most interesting and instructive. To those of us who know the patience and perseverance necessary to obtain good photographs of such subjects they appeal with special force. In my judgement, this work will be an even more useful contribution to forest botany than your 'American Woods,' and will interest a much larger number of persons; I trust that it may be carried to completion. You may enter my name as a subscriber to the series.

Respectfully,

C. M. H. H. H.

February 10, 1903.

My dear Professor Worcester:

A short time ago the President of the United States asked the National Academy of Sciences to formulate a plan for a series of broad and comprehensive scientific surveys of the Philippine Islands. It was the President's belief that such surveys would prove of much practical value in the future exploitation and development of the islands, and at the same time would be a deserving recognition by the general government of the value of researches in pure science as a foundation for subsequent applications in the promotion of commerce and industry.

In compliance with the President's request, the National Academy appointed a committee, which has held a number of meetings and has adopted a report, of which a confidential copy is enclosed herewith for your information and comment. This report has not yet been submitted to either the Academy or the President.

In case the project meets the approval of the Philippine Commission and of Congress and the surveys are actually inaugurated, I should like to know if you personally would be willing to undertake the supervision of the work in ornithology. I remember that before your return to the islands you told me that you hoped to continue your ornithological explorations and collections with a view to the preparation of a complete Ornithology of the Philippines. Probably your duties during the past few years have been

D.C.W.

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of such a nature as to leave little time for technical work; still you may have already done a good deal in the way of amassing material. At all events, a full and free reply will be greatly appreciated.

With best wishes, and kind regards to Governor-General Taft,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Hon. Dean C. Worcester,

Commissioner to the Philippine Islands,

Manila, P. I.

February 10, 1903.

My dear Professor Worcester:

A short time ago the President of the United States asked the National Academy of Sciences to formulate a plan for a series of broad and comprehensive scientific surveys of the Philippine Islands. It was the President's belief that such surveys would prove of much practical value in the future exploitation and development of the islands, and at the same time would be a deserving recognition by the general government of the value of researches in pure science as a foundation for subsequent applications in the promotion of commerce and industry.

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D.C.W.

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of such a nature as to leave little time for technical work; still you may have already done a good deal in the way of amassing material. At all events, a full and free reply will be greatly appreciated.

With best wishes, and kind regards to Governor-General Taft,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Hon. Dean C. Worcester,

Commissioner to the Philippine Islands,

Manila, P. I.

February 12, 1903.

My dear Mr. Willoughby:

Thanks for your letter about the basket, said to have come from Amador County, of which you enclosed a blueprint. It is very difficult to determine baskets from photographs, particularly from blueprints, which give a misleading impression. Velox or platino-type papers are the best for basket photographs.

I never saw a basket with a cover like this. Apart from the cover the basket looks as if it might have come from the west slope of the Sierra in California. In form and design it appears to be not unlike types that prevail in the middle Sierra foothills. Is there any red in the basket, or is the design entirely in black? Barring the cover I should say that the basket was made by the Northern Mu-wa, who range from Tuolumne County north through Calaveras and into Amador. I have been told that in the early days these Indians made baskets with covers. They were used to hold pinole seeds and are called 'tonyou.'

Regretting that I am unable to give you more definite information, I remain, with kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. M. H. H. H. H. H.

Mr. Charles C. Willoughby,

Peabody Museum of Archaeology,

Cambridge, Mass.

February 18, 1903.

My dear Doctor Butler:

I have delayed replying to your kind letter of the 9th instant in the hope that I might think of some means by which it would be possible for me to be in the East early in June, but without success. There are two distinct duties which call me to California in early May: one is my official field work, which makes it of the utmost importance for me to be there before the spring vegetation is dried up; the other is an excursion and California meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union, of which I am President. The Ornithologists' Union has contemplated a California meeting for several years, and at its last meeting (held in November) I was instructed to arrange for such a meeting to be held in San Francisco beginning May 15. I have completed arrangements with the railroads for an important excursion leaving New York and Washington May 2, going by the Santa Fe route, and spending 11 days enroute visiting points of greatest interest in New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California. Circulars respecting this excursion and the California field meeting have been already distributed to the members of the Union, about 350 in number. There seems to be no honorable way by which I can escape either of these duties.

In order that you may appreciate my embarrassment more fully I will tell you that I have had to decline a request for a pay

N.M.B.

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course of lectures on the 'Physical Features and Aspects of Nature in North America,' which I was asked to deliver in June and which I am very loath to give up. I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to avail myself of the degree you and your fellow trustees of Columbia have so kindly offered me. I regret equally the embarrassment which I fear this will cause you.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

N. M. Butler

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler,

President, Columbia University,

New York City.

February 18, 1903.

My dear Mr. Hagne:

After pondering over the matter for some days I cannot think of any reasonable excuse which, under the circumstances, would justify me in remaining in the East long enough to receive the proffered degree from Columbia on June 10. It is very necessary for me to begin field work in California in May, before the spring flowers have disappeared. It also seems imperative that I should be present at the California meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union and should accompany the party in person. I think I told you that all arrangements had been made for a somewhat elaborate trip by the Santa Fe road, taking 11 or 12 days for the westward journey and stopping at points of interest in New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California. Entirely apart from the fact that I am President of the Ornithologists' Union, and consequently am expected to preside at the meeting, the members are counting on me as a sort of guide for the trip in calling attention to various points of interest along the way.

I had hoped that something might occur which would make it possible for me to be in New York on the tenth of June, but my duty so obviously calls me elsewhere that I do not see how it is possible to accept the honor Columbia has so kindly offered me. I

A. H.

am writing to President Murray Butler to this effect today.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

L. F. Ward

Mr. Arnold Hagne.

U. S. Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

P. S. Ward's report on the Petrified Forests of Arizona was published by the Department of the Interior in the year 1900, apparently as a special bulletin. The letter of transmittal is from the Geological Survey, dated December 14, 1899, and signed by Charles D. Walcott, Director. The full title of the report is 'Report on the Petrified Forests of Arizona.' by Lester F. Ward.

February 18, 1903.

My Dear Scott:

Your letter asking me to give a paper at the coming general meeting of the American Philosophical Society, April 2 and 3, came several days ago. I have delayed reply in the hope of being able to give a positive answer but cannot do so today. I am simply buried in work in and out of office. Besides my official work I am pushing through the press five additional volumes of the Harriman Alaska Expedition 'Reports' hence you can easily see that I have no time for anything else. I have arranged to go to California about the end of April, which greatly increases the pressure between now and then. It is just possible that I may have a paper on the American bears, which group I am reviewing in the light of much additional material. If you think this would be appropriate and will tell me how soon you must have a positive answer I will do the best I can.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Prof. W. B. Scott;

Princeton University,

Princeton, N. J.

Washington, D.C.
Feb. 18, 1903.

Miss Vida McClellan
Wakarusa, Kansas.

Besides the negatives ordered for the Biological Survey, I would like to purchase two: the form on the large branch (583) no 1. (32); and the creek end (485) no. 59 (22) making \$5.00 in all, for ink and.

I herewith enclose my check.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

P.S. Please send these 2 negatives in same box with the others.

February 24, 1903.

My dear Mr. Loomis:

Many of the A. O. U. members expecting to go to California for the May meeting wish to visit Yosemite Valley. The rates offered by the Southern Pacific Company via Raymond and Wauwona are very high. It occurs to me that it would be an excellent thing if you could get us rates via the Big Oak Flat road, which, as you know, leaves the railroad at Chinese Camp and goes by way of Priests and Crocker. Those in charge of this route have usually offered terms considerably lower than those by the Raymond-Wauwona route. In getting rates it would probably be as well to get them by the stage load of people, which would mean I suppose from 8 to 12 in a coach; this you could easily ascertain. It seems to me it would be well to get rates for a 5-day round trip and for an 8-day round trip, in order to give those who so prefer an opportunity to have a little more time in the valley. Any suggestions you may have to offer about this or other matters connected with the meeting will be thankfully received.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Loomis

Mr. Leverett M. Loomis,

Academy of Sciences,

San Francisco, Calif.

February 24, 1903.

My dear Mr. Leconte:
Many of the A. O. U. members expecting to go to California for the May meeting wish to visit Yosemite Valley. The rates offered by the Southern Pacific Company via Raymond and Wenatchee are very high. It occurs to me that it would be an excellent thing if you could get us rates via the Big Oak Flat road, which, as you know, leaves the railroad at Chinese Camp and goes by way of Triesta and Crocker. Those in charge of this route have usually offered terms considerably lower than those by the Raymond-Wenatchee route. In getting rates it would probably be as well to get them by the stage load of people, which would mean I suppose from 8 to 12 in a coach; this you could easily ascertain. It seems to me it would be well to get rates for a 3-day round trip and for an 8-day round trip, in order to give those who so prefer an opportunity to have a little more time in the valley. Any suggestions you may have to offer about this or other matters connected with the meeting will be thankfully received.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Everett M. Leconte,
Academy of Sciences,
San Francisco, Calif.

1919 16th St., N.W.,

Washington, D. C., March 2, 1903.

Mr. W. de C. Ravenel,

Administrative Assistant,

U. S. National Museum.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of February 25 reached me this morning. The basket to which you refer was delivered to me on Saturday. Inasmuch as this basket did not belong to the National Museum and was never intended for its collection, I should be glad to know why it was entered in the Museum catalogue and why it was sent me as an exchange. Lieutenant Emmons, who presented it to me, told me that for convenience he had left it in Professor Mason's office where I could get it at any time.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

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March 2, 1903.

Prof. H. W. Wiley,

Chief, Bureau of Chemistry.

My dear Professor Wiley:

I shall be greatly obliged if you will have the kindness to send a copy of bulletin 46, 'Methods of Analysis Adopted by Association of Official Agricultural Chemists,' revised edition, to Cyrus L. Merriam, care George Ross, Hakalau Plantation, Hilo, Hawaii.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Merriam

March 2, 1903.

Dear John:

Glad to hear from you again even though it makes me feel very flat that I am unable to give you the information you ask for. There is no end of literature on the beaver, most of which might be referred with propriety to the domain of mythology. Personally, I regret to say, I have had very little experience with beaver and am not able to judge as to the reliability of published accounts. At the same time I have seen many beaver houses, large numbers of beaver dams, and probably thousands of trees that had been cut by beavers. Some of the dams show a remarkable knowledge of the seasonal changes of streams, and of various matters which might come under the head of waterway engineering. For instance, one of my assistants, Vernon Bailey, who has been working in Texas for several years, tells me that he has recently been studying a beaver colony in Pecos Canyon. Here, in a side canyon which is flooded at times of very high water, the beaver have constructed a dam at a narrow place (only about 30 feet wide) so that the water which overflows the basin above the narrows at times of flood is kept from escaping and forms a permanent lake half a mile long and nearly 100 yards wide.

Beaver houses, as you may know, are not the symmetrical, smooth, dome-shaped structures commonly pictured in the books, but

S.F.C.

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are on the outside rough accumulations of sticks and brush, much less imposing in appearance, though of course much larger in size, than an ordinary muskrat hut.

As to the Montezuma quail, of which Mearns' quail is the northern subspecies inhabiting Texas and Arizona, specimens may be had from C. H. Tyler Townsend, El Paso, Texas.

With kind regards to you and yours, John,

Wm. Brewster

*Prof. S. F. Blake
Williamstown
Mass.*

March 3, 1903.

My dear Grinnell:

The pressure has been so incessant for some time past that I have not been able to write you. I suppose you have heard from Kipp. Mrs. Merriam and Mrs. Bailey have had letters from Mrs. Kipp which give a rather doleful account of the present outlook on their reservation. In one of these letters Mrs. Kipp says:

"The Indians are in a pitiable condition. They are receiving orders from the Agency office for extracts which they drink and get drunk on. One Indian, Farling, was found dead on the road home with signs showing he had been drunk. Another Indian, Slim Tail Broky, is nearly dead from the vile effects of this impure extract. Indian police and employes at the Agency are drunk and have been since the news of their father's death."

I fear the Indian bill contains provisions for many things that ought not to be. I feel perfectly helpless in the matter.

The position of Agent at the Klamath Agency was abolished by a Senate amendment but I do not know whether it was agreed to in conference. I hope to know tonight or tomorrow. The Agent at Klamath, Captain Applegate, is the best and most competent Agent I have ever known personally. He has handled Indians all his life, knows them, and sympathizes with them, and they are fond of him and respect him. He can do more with them than any white man I

G.B.G.

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ever knew. It is dreadful to think that such men are dropped, while the drunkards and rascals are given fat places. I hope to see the President about these matters in a few days, after the rush of Congress has subsided a little.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Grinnell,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Hurns

Dr. Geo. Bird Grinnell,

Editor, 'Forest and Stream,'

346 Broadway, New York City.

February 28, 1903.

My dear Miss Moore:

In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I regret to say that I do not know of any way by which these special excursion tickets can be extended beyond the date of their expiration, which in this case is July 15. The round-trip rate given us, as you have doubtless observed, is considerably less than the ordinary fare one way.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Hurns

Miss Elizabeth Putnam Moore,

70 West Eleventh Street,

New York City.

1919 16th St., N.W.,

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1903.

Mr. W. de C. Ravenel,

Administrative Assistant,

U. S. National Museum.

Dear Mr. Ravenel:

Your letter of the 4th instant has this moment reached me,
and your explanation as to why the basket was catalogued in the
Museum register is entirely satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

March 5, 1903.

Dear Mr. Grosvenor:

Replying to your letter of the 3rd instant, would suggest that you might obtain a valuable geographic article on the Lake Clark region of Alaska (west of Cook Inlet) from my assistant, W. H. Osgood, who recently returned from a season's exploration in that previously little known region. He finds the lake and mountains wholly different from their pictures on the latest maps.

Can you not send me a couple of copies of the last 'Magazine' containing my note on 'Timberline?'

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor,

Editor, 'National Geographic Magazine,'

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.,
March 7, 1903.

Committee on Admissions,
Cosmos Club.

Dear Sirs:

I take pleasure in proposing E. W. Nelson, of the Biological Survey, for resident membership in the Club.

Mr. Nelson has been an assistant in the Biological Survey since 1890, in which year he was a member of the Death Valley Expedition. The following winter he began a comprehensive Biological Survey of Mexico, of which he has had charge for 12 years. During this period, with a trusted assistant, he has covered the greater part of the Republic from the Rio Grande to the frontier of Guatemala, and from the lower valleys to the summits of the highest peaks, and has amassed collections of Birds, Mammals, Reptiles, and Plants comprising many thousands of specimens in each group, and many genera and species new to science.

Mr. Nelson was born at Manchester, N. H., May 8, 1858, and passed his boyhood days in New Hampshire, northern New York, and Illinois at which latter place he graduated from the Cook County Normal School in 1876.

During four years, from 1877 to 1881, he conducted scientific explorations in Alaska, and was naturalist on the 'Corwin' during her arctic cruise in search of the 'Jeannette'.

He is a Fellow and Member of the Council of the American Ornithologists' Union, Member of the Washington Academy of Science, the Biological Society of Washington, Dc, and Corresponding member of

the Chicago Academy of Science, and Society of Natural History of Mexico.

He has published numerous papers on birds and mammals, including descriptions of more than 100 new species. In addition he is author of two important illustrated books, one on the 'Natural History of Alaska'; the other on the 'Eskimo of Bering Strait'.

He is an able, conscientious and companionable man in every way qualified for membership in the Club.

Respectfully,

E. A. Mearns

March 13, 1903.

Mr. G. C. Dillard,
G.E.P.A., Santa Fe Railway,
377 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Foss left with me the accompanying provisional itinerary for our proposed trip to California, with request that I criticise it and forward to you.

From Chicago to Albuquerque the itinerary is entirely satisfactory. From Albuquerque on it is unsatisfactory in almost every particular. It calls for the loss of two whole days on the Desert in order to visit Laguna and the Petrified Forest. This is out of the question and would leave no time at all for southern California. A stop of two hours at Laguna and of six hours at Adamana, both in the same day, would be ample for our purposes.

In case our party is not large enough to justify you in giving us a special engine from Albuquerque to the Grand Canyon, could you not hitch us on to a freight, either at Albuquerque or Laguna on the morning of the 7th? We could either remain at Albuquerque all night on the 6th or we could leave on the 10:45 PM train and stop at Laguna at 1:10, and be picked up by the first freight that comes along any time after 8 AM, as this would give us ample time for Laguna. This same freight if it could drop us

G.C.D.

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at Adamana any time before 2 PM would admit of a visit to the Petrified Forest the same afternoon. We would much rather abandon the trip to Petrified Forest than to waste a whole day there. This would enable us to reach the Grand Canyon on the 8th; then we could leave the Grand Canyon on the night of the 10th or the early morning of the 11th. It would save a lot of time if you could haul us away from the Grand Canyon on the night of the 10th so that we could catch a westbound morning freight ^{at Williams} as this would enable us to see the Mohave Desert, or a large part of it, by daylight. In case this is impracticable and you are obliged to haul us over the Mohave Desert at night, we should like very much to have the privilege of a half hour or an hour at Hesperia or some other point in the tree yucca belt along the southern edge of the Desert. As this is only a few miles from the summit of Cajon Pass I thought possibly our cars might be switched off at Hesperia and remain until an hour or so after daylight, and then be hauled down to San Bernardino by a helper which might be working in the Pass.

In any case we should arrive at San Bernardino on the morning of the 12th, which would enable us to visit Riverside, Los Angeles, and Pasadena the same day. At Pasadena we want about ~~four~~ ^{four} hours for the trip up Mt. Lowe. We could then leave Los Angeles at 5:30 PM and reach Santa Barbara at 10:20. Remaining over night, we would leave Santa Barbara at 11:35 AM on the 13th, reaching San Francisco at 10:45 PM the same day. Those who preferred would thus have an opportunity to stop off at Monterey for a day and still reach San Francisco by the night of the 14th, which would be time enough.

Our party is steadily growing, but I do not yet know how many will go.

Very truly yours,

March 16, 1903.

Mr. Walter K. Fisher,
Stanford University, Calif.

Dear Walter:

Your letter of the 9th instant is at hand. I am glad to know that you have arranged for a joint meeting with the Cooper Club. I see no reason whatever why you should not issue a joint program headed 'Joint Meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union and the Cooper Ornithological Club, to be held at the Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, May 15-16, 1903.' I will ask Sage to send you any titles that may come into him, so that they may be properly entered. This matter should be in the hands of the local committee, consisting of you and Loomis.

I wrote Loomis some little time ago asking him to obtain party rates for a 5-day round trip to the Yosemite by way of Crocker and Big Oak Flat, but have not yet had a reply.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Mearns

March 18, 1903.

Mr. Geo. C. Dillard,

G.E.P.A., Santa Fe Railway.

377 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 14th instant is at hand, for which I am obliged. In drawing up your revised schedule you seem to labor under the impression that we desire to reach San Francisco on the night of May 13. On the contrary, we do not want to get there until the night of the 14th as our first meeting is to be held on the 15th and we want as much time as possible for the trip itself. We can put in this extra day at Laguna and the Petrified Forest, or if you allow us to visit only one of these places I think I should decide on the Petrified Forest, as we would not want to spend more than a few hours at Laguna under any circumstances.

I see that you have substituted Summit for Hesperia, where we wish to stop to examine the tree yuccas. There are no tree yuccas at Summit except a handful of stunted and deformed ones which no one wants to see. If we are laid off at Hesperia before daylight we would be ready to leave by 7 AM. This would bring us to San Bernardino at 8 o'clock instead of 9:30, and we could reach Riverside by 9.

Since you think it will be necessary to allow two whole days for the San Bernardino-Los Angeles section, we shall have time to

G.C.D.

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burn. I would suggest, therefore, that if practicable we be given a turn on the kite-shaped track, starting from San Bernardino, going around to Redlands, and from Riverside going to Los Angeles by way of Santa Ana. This will bring us into Los Angeles full early enough, and we shall then have the second day for the trip to Pasadena and Mt. Lowe and such other diversions as the various members may feel like undertaking. We can go from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara on the night of May 13, and leave Santa Barbara for San Francisco at 11:40 AM on the 14th, arriving at San Francisco at 10:45 the same night.

We now have about 42 persons booked for the excursion. At least half a dozen of these will purchase regular 9-months tickets instead of the special excursion tickets.

Respectfully,

C. Hart

March 15, 1905.

Prof. J. M. Cattell,

Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

My dear Professor Cattell:

Until the Harriman Alaska volume are out of the way it will be impossible for me to attempt to make any promises respecting other books. I am now reading proof and attending to the illustrations of four volumes, and have six volumes in the hands of the printer at the present time. I leave for the Pacific Coast about the end of April, to be gone six months. On my return I expect to continue the work on the Harriman volumes until the series of 14 is completed. If I live till that time I shall draw a long breath and thank God; then I will pitch into my own work, and, unless I am a bigger fool than I think I am, I will never again be inveigled into any such job as this.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

March 28, 1908.

The Secretaries,

American Philosophical Society,

104 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:

Replying to your card of the 15th instant, I regret to say that it is now clear to me that it will be absolutely impossible for me to attend the coming meeting of the Philosophical Society, and that I shall have no paper to present.

I am going to the west coast about the end of April, and between now and then, aside from my official duties, I am obliged to read the proof and attend to the illustrations of four volumes of the Harriman Alaska Expedition 'Reports,' so that every moment of my time will be consumed, as it has been for the past five or six months.

Regretting that I cannot take part in the coming meeting, I remain,

Respectfully,

A. N. S. Harriman

March 21, 1903.

Mr. Geo. C. Dillard,
G.E.P.A., Santa Fe Railway,
377 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 20th instant is at hand. The revised schedule you submit for the route west of Albuquerque strikes me as the best thing we could do under the present circumstances, and I am perfectly willing that you should publish it as a provisional itinerary.

Thanking you for the interest you are taking in this matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

E. H. Harrison

March 21, 1903.

Dear Coville:

In compliance with your request of yesterday, I am enclosing herewith a hasty memorandum of the object of zoological work in the Philippines, and along with it I am sending you a summary of the estimates for the expenses of the natural history surveys.

As no work of this kind has been undertaken by the Philippine government, unless it be work in ornithology by Commissioner Worcester, there seems to be no fear of duplicating anything they have undertaken.

You doubtless made a note of Mr. Walcott's excellent suggestion that the Director of Philippine Surveys be nominated by, and responsible to, the Board of Philippine Surveys.

Very truly yours,

A. N. S. Munroe

Mr. F. V. Coville,

Botanist, Department of Agriculture.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

GEOLOGY

1 Head Geologist.....	\$ 4000	
Outfit, subsistence, and local traveling expenses.....	2000	
Salaries, expenses of field parties, etc.....	<u>50000</u>	\$56000

ANTHROPOLOGY

1 Head Ethnologist.....	\$ 4000	
Outfit, subsistence, native help, and local traveling expenses.....	2000	
Salaries, expenses of field parties, etc.....	<u>21480</u>	27480

ZOOLOGY

1 Head Zoologist.....	\$ 4000	
Subsistence, etc.....	2000	
LAND VERTEBRATES--Salaries, expenses of field parties, etc.....	16200	
AQUATIC ZOOLOGY--Salaries, expenses of field parties, etc.....	26160	
ENTOMOLOGY--Salaries, expenses of field parties, etc..	<u>9000</u>	57360

BOTANY

1 Head Botanist.....	\$ 4000	
Outfit, subsistence, hire of native help, etc.....	2000	
Salaries, expenses of field parties, etc.....	<u>21700</u>	27700

FORESTRY

1 Head Forester.....	\$ 4000	
Outfit, subsistence, etc.....	2000	
Salaries, field expenses, etc.....	<u>20000</u>	26000

\$194540

The purpose of the zoological work in the Philippines is to prepare an authentic fauna of the region--a comprehensive, systematic work containing descriptions of all the mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, and aquatic invertebrates ascertained to occur in the islands, with a statement of the geographic range of each species. This material should form the basis of studies of the relation of the faunas of the Philippines to the faunas of adjacent regions, and should lead to a knowledge of the origin of the faunas of the various islands.

right side of the book (p. 111)

March 23, 1903.

Mr. Joseph W. Hobson,
Secretary, California Academy of Sciences,
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Sir:

I have just received a certificate from the California Academy to the effect that I have been elected an honorary member of that distinguished organization. I accept this membership with pleasure, and shall be glad if you will convey my appreciation to your colleagues.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

1919-16 14. MacKintosh

*MacKintosh
716 Jefferson Ave.
Brooklyn, N.Y.*

Dear Sir:

*Your letter recd. and I have not
yet had a chance to write you
a line. I am sorry that I
will be going away for a
while, but I will be back soon.
I will be back soon.
I will be back soon.
I will be back soon.*

*Unfortunately I have to see that
the meeting is not March 20, as
they will have to be stopped by
the police. If you can get them
to have the meeting for the 21st
night before the 21st, I will*

average with the others to have
them delivered at once. Please
note the policy of Realty, & let
me know whether you will be
able to do so. I am sure.
Please observe the policy of
S. C. West & Co.
1119-16 St.
Washington D.C.

Very truly yours,
S. C. West & Co.

March 28, 1903.

My dear Mr. Dutcher:

The matter of the Pullman service will be the last thing to
take up owing to the fact that we shall not know how many are go-
ing before the middle of April. I shall certainly do my best to
see that Mrs. Dutcher and Mrs. Hicks are comfortably provided for.

I think we will have no difficulty in arranging the Farallone
matter at this end of the line.

Very truly yours,

S. C. West & Co.

Mr. William Dutcher,

525 Manhattan Avenue,

New York City.

March 22, 1903.

My dear Doctor Woodard:

Your letter of the 23rd instant, notifying me of my appointment as a member of the Committee on Arrangements for the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association to be held in this city in November next, has just come to hand. Owing to the fact that I leave for the west coast early in May, to be gone until late in the fall, it will be impossible for me to cooperate with the Committee. I am obliged, therefore, to decline.

Wishing you the utmost success, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Wm. C. Woodard

Dr. William C. Woodard,

Chairman, American Public Health Association,
Health Office, Washington, D. C.

March 31, 1903.

My dear Roosevelt:

In compliance with your request, I submit the following memorandum of my movements in California about the middle of May. In the first place the train carrying the excursion of the American Ornithologists' Union reaches Santa Fe about noon, or shortly after noon, May 5--probably just after your train pulls out. I expect to reach Los Angeles the night of Tuesday May 12 and to remain there until 5:30 PM May 13; to reach Santa Barbara 10:30 PM May 13, and leave Santa Barbara 11:40 AM May 14; arriving at San Francisco 10:45 PM May 14. Telegrams will reach me at the dates mentioned at Los Angeles or Santa Barbara and should be addressed care Santa Fe Railway.

I am booked to preside at the meeting of the Ornithologists' Union at San Francisco May 15 and 16, but should you fail to secure John Muir or other suitable person to act as guide in the Yosemite region, I could omit the meeting and join you in season for this service.

Very truly yours,

A. Hart Merriam

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States,

White House.

April 1, 1903.

Dear Doctor Matthews

I am overwhelmed with mortification at having talked so long last night that there was no opportunity for you to speak. The meeting was late in being called to order and some time was taken up in the presentation and discussion of a fire-making machine from the Philippines. Then the lantern flickered and fisaled a good deal, wasting a lot of time between slides, so that before I knew it the time was up.

I showed a slide and a specimen of the Navajo ceremonial basket to the editor and stated that this basket was made by the Navajo and that you would explain the matter. I hoped at the conclusion of my remarks, after which I talked so long that you had no chance. I really feel very sorry about this and you have my sincerest apologies.

Very truly yours,

e. hartmann

Dr. Washington Williams

1238 New Hampshire Avenue.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 6, 1903.

Dear Sage:

It is now time for us to begin to round up our party and find out where we are at. You have doubtless had a very interesting experience in the way of answering questions during the last few weeks, and are now ready to transact business. I shall be greatly obliged, therefore, if you will send me a list of the names and addresses of the persons already booked for the trip, and shall be correspondingly obliged if you will send me a supplement weekly until the end of the month. Many people postpone making up their minds till the last moment, which makes it awkward for those in charge.

Everything now seems to be satisfactorily arranged except the Pullman car service. This cannot be closed until we know just how many are going. My present feeling is that we will do better not to charter cars but to take them in the usual way and pay per diem rates at points where we lay over and retain the cars to live in.

I am very anxious to know, in this connection, how many have signified their wish for first-class sleepers and how many for tourist sleepers.

Very truly yours,

C. H. H. -

Mr. John H. Sage,
Portland, Conn.

April 9, 1903.

My dear Mr. Loomis:

Thanks for your letter of the 2nd instant with enclosure respecting the stage trip to the Yosemite. You say in one place: "The Santa Fe (Big Oak Flat Route) offers a rate of \$38 for one or more persons." Is Big Oak Flat Route in this sentence a mistake for Merced Route, or has the Santa Fe purchased the Big Oak Flat stage line? Heretofore the Santa Fe has operated the Merced Route only, and the Big Oak Flat Route has been an independent line.

Probably all intending to visit the Yosemite will decide the matter of route and dates on the train, so that we may telegraph ahead to have the proper number of stages ready at the starting points at the time they will be needed. The party going by S. P. and Raymond expects to leave San Francisco the evening of April 16. The party going by Santa Fe and Merced will probably leave on Sunday morning the 17th.

I will let you know just as soon as I know how many there will be in the party. Just now unexpected business matters have prevented from going several who were listed ten days ago.

Do you know of any suitable and safe vessel which can be engaged at reasonable rates for the trip to the Farallone Islands?

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Leverett M. Loomis,
Academy of Sciences,
San Francisco, Calif.

April 11, 1903.

My dear Doctor Holmes:

Three or four months ago you told me you were getting up a blank schedule in convenient form for carrying in the pocket for taking Indian vocabularies. If you will send me about 30 copies of this vocabulary blank I shall probably be able to fill them during the coming season. It is probable that I shall need considerably more than 30 copies, but I will write you for additional ones from the field when I find that these are about to give out.

Very truly yours,

Dr. William H. Holmes,
Chief, Bureau of Ethnology,
Smithsonian Institution.

April 17, 1903.

My dear Mrs. Merrill:

Your letter of yesterday was awaiting me on my return home last evening.

It is now so late that you had better conduct all correspondence about the trip with me direct as I have the closing up of the matter now in my hands.

As to the cost of the trip: part of this may be stated definitely at the outset. The rest will depend on each person's individual course. The round-trip ticket from Washington costs say \$67. To this add the cost of sleeper from here to Chicago, \$5; from Chicago to San Francisco, 11 days at \$2 per day, \$22; the return sleeper, San Francisco to Washington, \$19; making in all for transportation and Pullman \$113. To this should be added the cost of side trips going, and the cost of meals en route both going and coming. The side trip to the Petrified Forest will cost either \$2 or \$2.50. The side trip to the Grand Canyon, \$6.50--say \$9 for the two. The stay of two days at the Grand Canyon will cost \$2.50 per day or \$5 for the two days. Bedding the two days at the Canyon, meals may be had for 75 cents each, or \$2.25 per day, which I foot up at \$31 for the round trip. I have allowed 5 days for the direct return. This makes a total of say \$160 for the actual necessary expenses of the round trip, not including any stay in California. The cost of living out there is about the same as

M.C.M.

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in any city. Hotel room and board at good hotels may be had from \$2.50 per day up.

The cost of the trip to the Yosemite depends upon which route is taken and whether one stops at the Sentinel Hotel (the only hotel in the Valley) at \$4 per day, or at either of the two camps, where board and tent accommodation may be had at \$2 per day. The round-trip transportation from San Francisco to the Yosemite is \$25 by the Merced route and \$30 by the Raymond route. These are special prices quoted to our party only. Board en route is not included. The time required for the trip is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 days. It will be time enough to settle the details of the Yosemite trip on the train where we will doubtless make up into parties so as to have at least a stage load by each route. The cheaper route involves the longer stage ride. It is obvious that a very satisfactory trip to the Yosemite can be made from San Francisco and return for \$50. This will allow ample time for seeing the Valley very thoroughly.

I should say, therefore, that the total cost of the trip, including the Yosemite trip and a short stay at San Francisco or Monterey would be \$250 or less.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Merrill

Mrs. M. C. Merrill,

The Portland, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., April 17, 1906.

My dear Grinnell:

I am very much pained to see in the last 'Forest and Stream' an attack on Burroughs by a man who is ashamed to sign his name. Do you not think that when a man does this kind of thing he should be made to do it over his own signature? Apart from the matter of authorship, I am sorry to see 'Forest and Stream' publish this attack on Burroughs which seems to consist of calling attention to trivial inconsistencies.

You and I and many others know that we have several writers in the natural history field who are great humbugs, such as Shufeldt, C. C. Abbot, this man Long, and a few others. When a man has the moral courage to come out and expose one of these frauds, as Burroughs did, it goes without saying that he will be attacked from various quarters, but I had always indulged the feeling that in such cases one could rely on 'Forest and Stream' and a few other respectable journals to stand out against humbugs instead of lending its support to their cause. I admit freely that Burroughs' exposure of Long was weak in several points and that in the course of the article several things were said which might better have remained unsaid. At the same time it was an honest attempt to expose a humbug who has attained great popularity and is injuring the cause of natural history by running his readers and audiences full of gorgeously decorated lies.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Mearns

Dr. Geo. Bird Grinnell,
Editor 'Forest and Stream,'
246 Broadway, New York City.

April 24, 1903.

Dear Sage:

Yours of the 22d is at hand. I am really shocked, as well as grievously disappointed, at your statement that you have given up going with us to California. I am even bold enough to hope that you will still reconsider this intention. How in the world can the A. O. U. get along without its Secretary? This seems to me quite a serious matter. Besides, neither Brewster nor Batchelder are going, so that the number of active members from the East will be painfully small. Besides, from what you tell me about your health, it would seem particularly necessary for your future longevity that you get away from the lifeless atmosphere of the East as soon as possible and fill your lungs with the invigorating and health-giving atmosphere of the West. The trip through New Mexico and Arizona is exactly what you need, and the stay at the Grand Canyon would prove, I am sure, the great event of your life. Even if you feel that you cannot stay west during the summer it would surely pay you to make the trip. It would brace you up and give you a new lease of life. By all odds, come, even if you return in a few weeks. I regret that Mrs. Sage and Harriet will not be able to come with you, and regret also that 'Grotalus' Hall has been prevented by business matters.

Mr. Childs writes me that he is going on in advance and will meet the party at Los Angeles.

J.H.S.

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Trusting that we shall still have the satisfaction of your company, and that you will be good enough to yourself to go, I remain, as ever,

Yours,

E. M. Whittier

Mr. John H. Sage,
Portland, Conn.

April 24, 1903.

Mr. William E. Colby,

Mills Building, San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Mr. Colby:

It is yet too early for me to say positively whether or not I shall be able to accept your kind invitation to be with the Sierra Club at its outing in the Kern Canyon. You asked me to invite other scientific men to join the Club on this excursion. I have done this in two instances, and the chances are that both men will go. One is G. K. Gilbert, one of the most eminent geologists in the world; the other is Prof. George E. Hale, in charge of the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis. Professor Hale would be greatly obliged if you would send him a copy of your circular respecting this trip, and Mr. Gilbert would like three or four copies if you have them to spare. His address is 1919 16th St., Washington, D. C.

I start for California via Arizona about the first of May, and hope to see you about the middle of the month.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

April 28, 1901.

My dear Doctor Davenport:

Many thanks for your letter of the 25th instant, this moment received, inviting me to lunch with you ^{at 1 o'clock} on Sunday May 3 at the Quadrangle Club, 58th Street near Lexington Avenue. I accept your invitation with pleasure on the assumption that you will let me off early, as I wish to take my family to the Field Columbian Museum in the afternoon.

We expect to arrive in Chicago, B. & O. Station, at 9:40 AM Sunday, and to leave at 10 in the evening by the Santa Fe road. A party of us are booked for supper at 8 o'clock at the Deane's. As I have some railroad business to transact, my time is likely to be pretty fully preempted.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. D. Minn

Prof. Chas. B. Davenport,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

April 28, 1903.

Mr. George T. Nicholson,

P.T.M., Santa Fe Railway, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I enclose a list of the members of the American Ornithologists' Union's excursion to California, so far as now known to me.

Since Mr. Dillard took the management out of my hands, about 10 days ago, and put himself in connection with the individual members of the party, I have not known exactly where we are. Most of the members, I find, have been booked for Pullman accommodations through Mr. Dillard. Some, however, do not know whether they are booked or not. I am sending you, therefore, a complete list of all who have signified to me their intention of going, and also a list of those who would like to be quartered together in the same car. In addition to this I have entered for another car several who have asked to be put together, and have left the rest blank to be arranged as you see fit.

Some time ago your Mr. Otto Faas said that you might send a representative to be in charge of the train from Chicago to California, and in reply to my inquiry if he were likely to go, expressed his willingness to go if selected. I merely wish to say that such selection would be entirely agreeable to us, as our dealings with Mr. Faas have been very satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam
President, American Ornithologists' Union.

A. O. U. EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA.

To leave Chicago May 2, 1903

Car 1

Car 2

Berths

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 | Dr. J. A. Allen and wife. |
| 1 | Mrs. Dr. E. W. Allen <i>(Chicago)</i> |
| 1 | Dr. Louis B. Bishop. |
| 1 | Montague Chamberlain. |
| 2 | Dr. H. C. Bumpus and wife. |
| 2 | Prof. Frank M. Chapman and wife. |
| State Room | Dr. Cleveland and wife. |
| 1 | Mrs. Wm. Dutcher. |
| 1 | Mrs. Hicks. |
| 1 | Dr. Jonathan Dwight. |
| 1 | Louis Agassiz Fuertes. |
| 2 | Dr. C. Hart Merriam and family. |
| 1 | Dr. T. S. Palmer. |
| 2 | Otto Widmann and wife (to take train at Kansas City). |

- | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Miss Emma Barnister. |
| Miss Mary Booth and maid. <i>(Dabron)</i> |
| Miss J. E. Chamberlain. |
| Miss E. S. Cooke. |
| Miss Lilian Cook. |
| Miss Cummings. |
| Mrs. Elizabeth B. Davenport. |
| Miss Freeman. |
| Miss Watts. |
| Miss Alisan Wilson <i>(on all day take must have a dinner table)</i> and others. |

A. O. U. CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

~~(To leave Chicago August 1st)~~

Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Allen, 1725 Riggs St., Washington, D. C.
 Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Allen, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.
 Miss Emma R. Bannister, 54 Main St., Groveland, Mass.
 Prof. Erwin H. Barbour, Lincoln, Neb.
 Dr. Louis B. Bishop, 356 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
 Miss Mary Booth, Springfield, Mass.
 Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Bumpus, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.
 Miss J. E. Chamberlain, 945 K St., Washington, D. C.
 Mr. Montague Chamberlain, Felton Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
 Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Chapman, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.
 Dr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Care Dr. J. A. Allen, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y. C.
 Mr. E. L. Cockerell, Room 718 Bond Bldg., Washington, D. C.
 Miss E. S. Cooke, 1328 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Miss Lilian G. Cook, 155 West 82d St., New York City.
 Dr. H. H. Covell, 105 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 Miss Cummings, Boston, Mass.
 Mrs. Eliz. B. Davenport, 4 So. Green St., Brattleboro, Vt.
 Mrs. Wm. Dutcher, 525 Manhattan Ave., New York City.
 Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., 2 East 34th St., New York City.
 Mr. J. H. Fleming, Toronto, Ontario, Can.
 Miss Harriet E. Freeman, 37 Union Park, Boston, Mass.
 Mr. Louis Agassiz Fierstein, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Mrs. Hicks, 525 Manhattan Ave., New York City.
 Mrs. John C. Kimball, New York City.
 Mr. Walter W. Maires, 929 North 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mrs. C. W. Mead, 1425 Madison Ave., New York City.
 Dr. and Mrs. C. Hart Merriam and 2 children, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chas H. Neff, Portland, Conn.
 Dr. T. S. Palmer, 1604 13th St., Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. T. M. Prentiss and daughter, Elkton, Md.
 Mr. F. H. Stadmueller, Elmwood, Conn.
 Miss Jenny C. Watts, 945 K St., Washington, D. C.
 Mr. and Mrs. O. Widmann, 5105 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.
 Miss Alisan Wilson, The Lenox, Washington, D. C.

April 23, 1903.

Mr. George C. Dillard,
G.E.P.A., Santa Fe Railway,
377 Broadway, New York City.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of yesterday is at hand. Ten days or so ago I was on the point of sending out a final circular to our people when I found that you had taken the matter out of my hands and that you and your assistants had connected personally with the various members of the party and were booking them independently. Since then I have had great difficulty in keeping track of the excursion and do not yet know where we are at.

Mrs. Elizabeth Davenport of Brattleboro, Vermont, was the first person to book positively for the trip and was listed for a lower berth on the memorandum I gave you when you were here last. If any one of the party is entitled to a choice it is this same old lady.

In compliance with your request, I enclose herewith a complete list of the members of the party, so far as known to me.

Miss Alison Wilson says she will not go unless she can be sure of a lower berth.

The most recent addition to the list, Miss Allan, daughter of Judge Allan of Virginia, wants to stop in southern California on

G.C.D.

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May 12, and wants to know if she will be expected to pay the full \$27 for her sleeper from Chicago, or if a deduction will be made for the two days or so after she has left the party. Another recent addition, Mrs. Hilborn, is the widow of a former member of Congress from California.

Miss Jenny C. Watts, who was on a list I sent Mr. Nicholson yesterday, has learned this morning that she cannot make the trip. Her name should be stricken off the list.

Recently a number of persons have written and spoken to me about the matter of baggage, asking whether baggage would be on the same train so that it could be got at during the trip, or not. I have replied that I was unable to answer this question, but suggested that baggage be checked to Albuquerque, where we are to stop several hours and would have an opportunity to get at it. Nearly everyone seems interested in this matter.

Is Mr. Faas going with us? If the road is going to send a representative from the East, Mr. Faas would be very acceptable to us.

Besides the complete list of the party, so far as known to me, which is herewith enclosed, I enclose also a duplicate of a list which I sent Mr. Nicholson yesterday, with the party arranged by cars, as this is a very important matter so far as the personal comfort and pleasure of the members is concerned.

Miss E. S. Cook of this city, will join us at Kansas City, where I have assured her she would find a berth awaiting her.

Our party expects to leave this city on Saturday morning, May 2 at 10:50, arriving in Chicago, Sunday morning, May 3 at

G.C.D.

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9:40 B. & O. We shall transfer at once to the Santa Fe station and deposit our hand baggage there. Shall your company have a representative to meet us there, or shall we simply see the ticket agent?

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

President, American Ornithologists' Union.

A. O. U. EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA
To Leave Chicago May 3, 1903.

Car 1

Car 2

Berths

- 2 Dr. J. A. Allen and wife.
1 Mrs. Dr. E. W. Allen (to be
joined by husband in Arizona).
1 Dr. Louis B. Bishop.
1 Montague Chamberlain.
2 Dr. H. C. Bumpus and wife.
2 Prof. Frank M. Chapman and wife.
State Room 1 Dr. Cleveland and wife.
1 Mrs. Wm. Dutcher.
1 Mrs. Hicks.
1 Dr. Jonathan Dwight.
1 Louis Agassiz Fuertes.
2 Dr. C. Hart Merriam and family.
1 Dr. T. S. Palmer.
2 Otto Widmann and wife (to take
train at Kansas City).

- Miss Emma Bannister.
Miss Mary Booth and lady
friend (State room).
Miss J. E. Chamberlain.
Miss E. S. Cooke.
Miss Lilian G. Cook.
Miss Cummings.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Davenport.
Miss Freeman.
Miss Alisan Wilson (an old
lady who must have a lower
berth).
and others.

*As I don't know capacity of cars, it may be best
to send final completion of packing by car until
I see your agent in Chicago - soon.
April 24/1903.*

A. O. U. CALIFORNIA EXCURSION
To Leave Chicago, May 3.

Miss Allan, 1501 11th St., Washington, D. C.
Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Allen, 1725 Riggs St., Washington, D. C. *(part of joint)*
Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Allen, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.
Miss Emma R. Bannister, 54 Main St., Groveland, Mass.
Mr. Herbert S. Barber, 703 East Capitol St., Washington, D. C.
Prof. Erwin H. Barbour, Lincoln, Nebr. (And probably three others).
Dr. Louis B. Bishop, 355 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.
Miss Mary A. Booth, Springfield, Mass. (And lady friend).
Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Bumpus, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.
Miss J. E. Chamberlain, 945 K St., Washington, D. C.
Mr. Montague Chamberlain, Felton Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Chapman, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.
Dr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Care Dr. J. A. Allen, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N.Y.C.
Mr. E. L. Cockerell, Room 718 Bond Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Miss E. S. Cooke, 1328 12th St. N.W., Washington, D. C. *(to join at Kansas City)*
Miss Lillian G. Cook, 165 West 82d St., New York City.
Dr. H. H. Cavell, 105 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Cummings, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Davenport, 4 South Green St., Brattleboro, Vt.
Mrs. Wm. Dutcher, 525 Manhattan Ave., New York City.
Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., 2 East 34th St., New York City.
Mr. J. H. Fleming, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Miss Harriet E. Freeman, 37 Union Park, Boston, Mass.
Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Mrs. Hicks, 825 Manhattan Ave., New York City.
Mrs. L. E. Hilborn and daughter, The Hamilton, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. John C. Kimball, New York City.
Dr. Walter W. Maires, 929 North 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. C. W. Mead, 1435 Madison Ave., New York City.
Dr. and Mrs. O. Hart Merriam and 2 children, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Chas. H. Neff, Portland, Conn.
Dr. T. S. Palmer, 1604 13th St., Washington, D. C.
Mrs. T. M. Prentiss and daughter, Elston, Md.
Mr. F. H. Stadmueller, Elmwood, Conn.
Mr. and Mrs. O. Widmarn, 5105 Linden St., St. Louis, Mo. *(to join at Kansas City)*
Miss Alison Wilson, The Lenox, Washington, D. C.

April 30, 1903.

Mr. George T. Nicholson,
P. T. M., Santa Fe Railway,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Since writing you a couple of days ago, our party booked for the Ornithologists' California trip has lost one member, Miss Watts, and has gained four, Mrs. L. E. Hilborn and daughter, Miss Allan, and Herbert S. Barber, all of this city.

Our party expects to leave Washington Saturday, May 2, at 10:50 AM, reaching Chicago Sunday, May 3, at 9:40 AM, B. & O. Immediately on arrival we shall transfer to the Santa Fe station, where I should like to meet a representative of your road who will have authority to complete all necessary arrangements with respect to tickets, Pullman accommodations, and so on.

Respectfully,

C. M. Merriam

President, American Ornithologists' Union.

May 1, 1903.

My dear Doctor Dabney:

Your letter of April 29 from New York reached me yesterday afternoon, and gave rise to contradictory emotions. I am very glad to know that matters have shaped themselves as they have in your interests, and trust that after looking over the ground thoroughly you will find it wise to accept.

On the other hand, I greatly regret that I shall not be able to see you, as my family and I are leaving for California early tomorrow morning, so that we shall be west of Chicago before you reach Washington. Walcott also is away, but McGee is here. My address for the summer will be the Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, and I shall be very glad to hear from you at any time.

Regretting that I cannot see you in person, and with kindest regards to you and Mrs. Dabney, I am,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. Charles W. Dabney,

New Willard Hotel,

Washington, D. C.

May 1, 1903.

Dear Doctor Mearns:

Your letter of April 27 reached me last evening, and the package of separates also has arrived for which I am very much obliged. I greatly regret to learn what you tell me but feel that the outlook is not quite so black as you paint it. It is hard lines to have to move so many times in so short a time and I do not wonder that you take a gloomy outlook of the situation. Several of our friends who have spent some time in the Philippines have been much pleased with the country and desire to return. Their health was good throughout their stay.

I am just now in the final rush of getting ready to leave, as we start on the A. O. U. Excursion to California early tomorrow morning, to be gone all summer. I shall be in San Francisco May 15 and 16 and at intervals thereafter. Should you go to the Philippines via San Francisco, as I suppose, you can always find out where I am at the Academy of Sciences, which is my post office address. It would be very pleasant if we could meet there.

With kindest regards and best wishes to you all,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. Edgar A. Mearns,
Forest Shelling, Minn.

OK be attached to the separate matter as you request.

May 1, 1903.

My dear Nelson:

All the letters that I have written you lately seem to have stuck in my cerebral convolutions. The trouble is that the rush of work has not only continued but has doubled and trebled since you were here, and aside from office matters I have had to give a great deal of time to Philippine matters and some to the Alaska boundary question. Out of office I have been continuously swamped by the Alaska volumes, of which seven of the technical series are now in type.

The stuff you have been sending in from time to time has been most enticing and has caused me many pains that I have not been able to attack it. I am, however, firing a parting shot at a black-tailed woodrat which Goldman dug up at Camoa, Sonora, which has bulls the size of ostrich eggs. Goldman must have kept uncommonly still when he got it.

The overgrown mouse from Patamban, which you took to be your namesake (*Nelsoni*) proved to be *Neotomodon*, while, curiously enough, the brute you sized up as a new genus is your own *Nelsoni*. However, I am not at all surprised that you get a little mixed on these beasts as I find myself unable to keep account of them in my head, and am obliged to see specimens in order to refresh my memory.

I am off in the early morning for California, where I hope to

E.W.N.

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see you in good health and spirits early in the summer.

With kindest regards to you both, and regrets that I have not been able to pay more attention to you and your work this winter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. E. W. Nelson,

Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.

Washington, D. C., May 1, 1903.

My dear General Merriam:

You may be interested to know that the Biological Survey has been using your back-pack for several years. Our men who have visited Hudson Bay and the Arctic Barren Grounds have found it most useful for carrying heavy loads of ammunition. Personally I have used one of them for three years for carrying my large camera in the field--part of the time on horseback, part of the time afoot. I have carried my camera in this pack on horseback for considerably more than a thousand miles, and have found it the most comfortable way of transporting this instrument. The bottom of the pack naturally rests on the elevated back of the saddle, transferring the burden largely to the horse.

A number of men in California, particularly members of the Sierra Club, have made inquiries as to where this pack could be had. If it could be placed on sale with some of the San Francisco dealers in camping and outing materials I am sure it would be appreciated by the Californian mountaineers. Among the firms in California which handle camping goods are Neville & Co., 33 California St., San Francisco; Gladbrough, Golcher & Co., 538 Market St., San Francisco; and Tufts-Lyons Arms Co., 132 South Spring St., Los Angeles.

I have been disappointed in not being able to see you of late and did not know that you were going away until after you had gone. My Mrs. Merriam has been ill all of the time for the past month or

H.C.M.

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six weeks or we should have seen more of your Mrs. Merriam and daughter.

We are setting out for California tomorrow. With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

H. C. Merriam

Gen. H. C. Merriam,

May 1, 1903.

Gen. John W. Foster,

Department of State.

My dear General Foster:

Pardon my delay in sending you the note you asked me for respecting the Beaver. To my surprise I find very little in our natural histories bearing on the point you wish. After a protracted search of the literature all I have been able to find that appears to be pertinent to the question is incorporated in the accompanying memorandum.

Regretting that I have not been able to find more definite and explicit statements of the kind you wish, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THE BEAVER.

By C. Hart Merriam.

The American Beaver is an amphibious mammal, inhabiting fresh water streams and ponds, in which it builds its well-known houses and obtains a large part of its food. The food consists mainly of the roots of the fresh water pond lily and the bark of willows and poplars.

The Beaver is an animal of the interior. It does not live along the coasts or in salt or brackish water marshes or estuaries.

Audubon and Bachman in their great work 'The Quadrupeds of North America', in speaking of the Beaver, state 'the localities where its dams formerly existed are on pure running streams, and not on the sluggish rivers near the sea coast.' (Vol. I, pp. 357-358, 1861).

The Encyclopedia Britannica (9th Ed.) states that the Beaver inhabits 'lakes, ponds, and rivers, as well as those narrow cracks which connect the lakes together. They generally, however, prefer flowing waters, probably on account of the advantages afforded by the current for transporting the materials of their dwellings.'

R. Lydekker of the British Museum, states in the Royal Natural History, 'In America beavers generally select as their haunts a well timbered district traversed by a narrow stream.' (Vol. III, p. 101.).

Sir John Richardson, the renowned British explorer, states in his great work, 'Fauna Boreali-Americana or the Zoology of the Northern Parts of British America,' that the best account of the Beaver is that given by Samuel Hearne, whom he quotes. Hearne states: 'Where the Beavers are numerous they are found to inhabit lakes, ponds, and rivers, as well as those narrow creeks which connect the

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numerous lakes with which this country abounds. The Beavers that build their houses in small rivers or creeks in which water is liable to be drained off when the back supplies are dried up by the frost are wonderfully taught by instinct to provide against that evil by making a dam quite across the river at a convenient distance from their houses. "

December 9, 1903.

My dear Roosevelt:

For this you have unloaded Panama, your message to Congress, and several other matters, I should be glad if you can give me a few minutes at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

E. Mark Mervin

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House.

Washington, D. C.

December 17, 1903.

My dear Roosevelt:

Very many thanks for your kind invitation for Friday evening, the 19th, which we shall be delighted to accept. Meanwhile I have had an exceedingly brief return on the condition of some California Indians.

I should have written earlier, but for the illness and death of our friend Marcus Baker.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Harriman

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States.

Original Defective

December 16, 1903.

Dear Brewster:

I hate to bother you again, but the manuscript I sent you is overdue in the Publication Division, and I find myself much embarrassed by its absence. When I sent it I did not know that it was due at any particular date. If I knew the address of the young man who has it, I would telegraph him for it without troubling you, but as it is I am obliged to ask you to kindly send word to him that we need it at once. Surely he has had it long enough to edit the first few pages, which is all I wanted him to do. I am greatly obliged to you for your interest and trouble in the matter.

The Hixton case turned out unfortunately, inasmuch as his collection was not left to any museum. I am now in correspondence with Purdie direct, and hope that some means may be found by which some first-class museum can obtain the collection. I asked Purdie if the heirs would not be willing to donate it to the National Museum or some other in good standing. He replies that they are not well enough off, and would like to sell the collection.

With kind regards to Mrs. Brewster, who I trust is able to be about, I remain,

Very truly yours,

E. M. Hixton

Mr. Wm. Brewster,
143 Brattle Street,
Cambridge, Mass.

January 4, 1904.

The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States.

Sir:

Many thanks for your courtesy in sending me Commissioner Jones' letter of December 29, relative to my memorandum concerning certain non-reservation Indians of California.

Mr. Jones speaks of arranging to send some to California to "investigate the matter" and "to make a preliminary examination of the situation." It had not occurred to me that there was any further need of an investigation--unless for the purpose of ascertaining what Indian lands have been taken by whites in recent years. What is wanted is an active, sensible and honest man to prosecute persons guilty of selling whiskey to Indians. Such a person would find plenty to do, and I should be glad to tell him of several places where liquor is now sold to Indians.

The letter from Commissioner Jones is returned herewith.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

January 8, 1904.

My dear Coville:

Herewith I hand you two small packages of small seeds, and shall be greatly obliged if you will have them planted and grown, and let me know what the species prove to be. Both kinds are used as food by Indians in the middle Kings River country in California. One kind is gray, and is called tsabt; the other kind is pink, and is called ah-kah-hoc-ah.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. F. V. Coville,

Botanist, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

2 enclosures.

January 9, 1904.

Dear Seton:

I am more than delighted at the news in your letter of the 7th instant, this moment received. Under the circumstances there will be no difficulty in postponing your Thomomys paper for a later date. We should be glad also of your paper on 'quaking asp scars', even if you do present it elsewhere in the interval.

The Biological Society has a lantern, and will furnish an operator. Bailey asks me to assure you that February 6 will be all right as to date. He would like to know about how much time you will occupy with the two papers, so as not to put too much on the program. You can have the entire evening if you want it; the only point is that we want to know approximately.

With kindest regards and best wishes to you and Mrs. Seton, in which Mrs. Merriam would join were she here.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Merriam

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton.
80 West Fortieth Street,
New York City.

January 14, 1904.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your communication of the 15th instant, transmitting a letter from Commissioner Jones of the Indian Bureau, which is herewith returned.

I regret to learn that the Indian Bureau has no funds out of which it could pay for collecting evidence as to the illegal sale of whiskey to Indians. Personally I have no legal evidence under this head, but I do know a number of places where liquor is regularly sold them, and should be very glad to furnish this information to any one prepared to take up the matter.

Commissioner Jones is mistaken in his recollection of my remarks concerning the homes of numerous Indians in California. I did not state that these Indians were homeless, nor did I suggest the purchase of lands for them. On the contrary, I urged that they be permitted to retain their present homes, and suggested two means by which this might be brought about: (1) by reissuing the Land Office circular of 1897, instructing the various land offices in the West to abstain from giving white man titles to lands occupied by Indians; (2) by so adjusting the boundaries of the Forest Reserves as to include, whenever practicable, the present homes of Indians. Inasmuch as a very large proportion of the Indians in California inhabit the foothill belt of the Sierra recently withheld from entry, it would be

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very easy to include their lands within the Forest Reserves. I am very glad that Mr. Pinckney has interested himself in the matter and will undertake to have this done.

Very truly yours,

E. H. Munn

I enclose.

January 20, 1904.

Dear Seton:

Thanks for your letter of the 13th instant. Bailey tells me that the evening of February 6 will be put at your disposal, with no other papers to interfere. We shall give you an appreciative audience.

The important point in Chesnut's paper on Death Gulch is that Chesnut showed conclusively the truth of the early reports of the destruction of bears and other animals by gases in this gulch, which has been denied, I am told, by Chittenden, Mearns, and others. Chesnut found the actual holes from which gas emerges in large quantities. He is of opinion that sulphuretted hydrogen rather than carbonic acid gas is the principal factor in killing the animals.

Certainly, you are welcome to use my photograph of ~~the~~ *Thomomys* earth-plug. A copy of the same is herewith enclosed. In case you publish it, the rules of the Department require an acknowledgment.

With kind regards, and trusting that everything is well with you and yours,

Very truly,

C. M. Merriam

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton,
80 West Fortieth Street,
New York.

Encl.

January 20, 1904.

My dear Roosevelt:

Mr. Loeb has just sent me a copy of a letter addressed to you by Commissioner Richards of the Land Office, accompanied by a circular relative to lands in the possession of Indian occupants, dated December 23, 1903. I cannot begin to tell you how glad I am that this excellent circular has been issued and generally distributed to registers and receivers of the Land Office throughout the West. It will do immeasurable good to a large number of honest and industrious Indians, many of whom, now that they have assurance that their homes will no longer be taken from them, will undertake the improvement of their land and the cultivation of crops. I do not know of any single act which could be of greater service to our non-reservation Indians than the strict enforcement of this order. I congratulate myself on having been instrumental in bringing it about, and thank you most earnestly for having made it an accomplished fact.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Munn

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States.


January 20, 1904.

Hon. W. A. Richards,
Commissioner General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

The President has just sent me a copy of your circular relative to lands in the possession of Indian occupants, dated December 23, 1903. I am exceedingly glad to know that you have issued this circular, and know that it will be of inestimable value to the poor Indians on the Pacific coast, particularly in California and Nevada, where their homes are constantly taken away from them by white men. I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly send me about fifty copies of this circular.

Respectfully,



Chief, Biological Survey.

January 22, 1904.

Hon. W. A. Richards,
Commissioner, General Land Office.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 21st instant, transmitting, in compliance with my request, 50 copies of your recent circular relative to lands in the possession of Indian occupants, is at hand, together with the circulars, for which I am greatly obliged.

Respectfully,

C. Hart Merriam

Chief, Biological Survey.

Washington, D. C.,
January 22, 1904.

Dr. L. O. Howard,
Permanent Sec'y, American Ass'n for the Advancement of Science,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your recent letter, informing me that at the last meeting of the American Association I was elected vice-president and chairman of Section F. With some reluctance I accept this position, and shall endeavor to do what I can to further the interests of the Association.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

January 25, 1904.

Mr. Bob Osborne,
Badger, Tulare Co., Calif.

Dear Bob:

A long time ago I learned from the General Land Office here in Washington that Superintendent Newhall, of Fresno, had the authority to grant you the permit you wanted for getting out big tree stubs for your fences. I wrote Mr. Newhall about the matter, and enclosed a blank form of application which I filled so far as I was able to do so, and asked him to send it to you by one of his forest rangers. He wrote me in reply that he would attend to the matter. This was some time ago, and I trust that it was done, and that you have now secured the fence materials needed. If there was any hitch, and you will let me know, I will try to have the matter straightened out. Probably you can get some one in Eshom Valley to write me.

Soon after I got back from California I told the President about the way white men have been stealing lands from Indians in California. He felt very badly about this, and caused the Interior Department to issue an order forbidding the agents of the Government from giving white men title to Indian lands. As this is a matter of interest to you, I enclose herewith two copies of the order, so that you may know exactly what your rights are. If you know of any case where white men have been given title to Indian lands within the last two or three years, and will have some one write me the facts, I will have the cases taken up here.

With kind regards to you all,

Very truly yours,

G. M. Anderson

January 25, 1904.

Ben Hancock, Esq.,

Burrough, Fresno Co., Calif.

My dear Sir:

When at your place last fall I think I told you that I had great hopes that the President would request the Interior Department to issue an order to the various land offices throughout the West, forbidding them from allowing white men to secure title to lands inhabited by Indians. On returning to Washington I called the President's attention to the matter. He was very indignant to learn that Indian homes had been confiscated in this way, and at once communicated with the necessary authorities. The result was the publication of a circular relative to lands in the possession of Indian occupants. This circular covers the ground in a most satisfactory manner, and cannot fail to be of the utmost value to non-reservation Indians in various parts of the West, particularly in California. I enclose several copies, in order that you may be able to keep one for yourself and give copies to Jackson and such other Indians as are interested in this movement on their behalf.

Did the lost Indian ever turn up? I hope you have been able to bring about more friendly relations between some of the Indians of your neighborhood who in the past have been foolish enough to quarrel among themselves.

Trusting that you are all well, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Eastman

Encl.

Washington, D. C.,

January 25, 1904.

My dear Seton:

Accept our heartiest congratulations on the safe arrival of your little girl and the well-being of your good wife. There is nothing like punctuality, and I admire to see a family in which such things can take place on the announced date.

With kindest regards and best wishes to all three, I remain,

Very truly yours,

E. M. Thompson

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton,
80 West 40th Street,
New York.

January 25, 1904.

My dear Conway:

You will be glad to know that the President is interested in the welfare of our Western Indians, and that he has caused the Interior Department to issue a very important order respecting Indian lands. Copies of this order are herewith enclosed, from which you will see that no white man can obtain title to public lands occupied by Indians.

Please thank your wife for the very pretty little basket which she kindly sent me for a Christmas present. I am very glad to have it. Next summer I expect to go to Baird again, and hope to see you all and to find you all well.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

C. M. Hoover

Mr. Wm. Conway,

Baird, Shasta Co., Calif.

Encl.

January 28, 1904.

Mr. Bill Walker,

Pollasky, Fresno Co., Calif.

My dear Bill:

When at your place last fall I think I told you that I had great hopes that the President would request the Interior Department to issue an order to the various land offices throughout the West, forbidding them from allowing white men to secure title to lands inhabited by Indians. On returning to Washington I called the President's attention to the matter. He was very indignant to learn that Indian homes had been confiscated in this way, and at once communicated with the necessary authorities. The result was the publication of a circular relative to lands in the possession of Indian occupants. This circular covers the ground in a most satisfactory manner, and cannot fail to be of the utmost value to non-reservation Indians in various parts of the West, particularly in California. I enclose several copies, in order that you may be able to keep one for yourself and give copies to such other Indians as are interested in this movement on their behalf.

Trusting that you are all well, I remain,

Very truly yours,

E. H. H. H. H.

Encl.

Washington, D. C.,
January 29, 1904.

Hon. Chas. D. Walcott,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Walcott:

Snow falls alike on the just and the unjust, and the only sure things in this world are death and taxes. This morning's early mail brought me a most terrifying notice, to the effect that certain real estate assessed in my name as trustee had been listed for advertisement and sale. This notice, which is herewith enclosed, filled me with such dismay and gloom that, in spite of the severe weather and my frail constitution, I immediately sallied forth and betook myself to the office of the District Assessor. Here I received the melancholy intelligence that the taxes for 1903 remained unpaid on a certain piece of property remaining in Lot E, Block 20, Meridian Hill, and that in order to redeem the same from tax sale the aforesaid taxes, together with a severe penalty for non-payment, must be deposited at once.

Imagine my predicament, and call up your latent sympathies. Remember that it is the day before payday, and that I, all alone, with my depleted purse, was held up before the tribunal of the magistrate in charge of arrearages of taxes. The strain was terrific. Still, by good fortune and a happy combination of unusual conditions, I was able to meet the demand, and immediately liquidated the debt, for which I hold a receipt in full, including that dreadful penalty. On wending my way wearily back through the snow, I tried to

collect the scattered fragments of my memory in order to place the responsibility for the disaster that had befallen me. As a result of this mental strain, I have arrived at the conclusion that the real owners of the land in question are C. D. Walcott, Richard Rathbun, and H. W. Henshaw.

Before taking legal measures to secure redress for what has happened, I have decided to submit the case for your personal information.

Very truly yours,

C. D. Walcott

PS I forgot to say that the amount of the bill is 48 cents, and that the penalty was 4cts additional!
even

Washington, D. C.,
January 29, 1904.

Hon. Chas. D. Walcott,
President Washington Academy of Sciences
and Chairman Committee on Relations to
Other Organizations.

Dear Mr. Walcott:

Your letter of the 28th instant is at hand, together with the accompanying draft of a circular letter addressed to the presidents of the several affiliated societies. I have read this draft over with some care, and have made a few slight verbal changes in the first page, which I submit herewith for your attention. The second page seems to me admirable as it is. The spirit and matter of the letter seem to me excellent, and I shall take great pleasure in signing it with other members of the Committee.

Very truly yours,

C. D. Walcott

To the President of the _____ Society.

Dear Sir:

The Committee of the Washington Academy of Sciences on 'Relations to other organizations' is considering the possibility of working out a plan whereby the labor of sending notices, and attending to the various administrative details of the several scientific organizations of Washington, might be performed by one paid officer. The duties of such person might be to print and mail all notices of meetings, edit publications, and attend to other work usually performed by the secretaries of the individual societies and the chairmen of their publication committees.

In order to arrive at a definite basis upon which to form a judgment as to the practicability of this, and also as to bringing the various organizations into closer cooperation with the Academy and with one another, the Committee wishes to obtain information, if it is convenient and agreeable to the societies to furnish it, on the following points, for the years 1902 and 1903:

Washington, D. C.,

January 29, 1904.

Dear Seton:

Sorry you are not going to give us more of you. But if you must rush back the same night you will need some place to wash your hands and change your clothes, so you had better come direct from the train to 1919 Sixteenth Street, taking the Seventh Street northbound car, which lands you on the corner of U and Sixteenth, within a few steps of the house. This will give us a chance to swap news with you at breakfast and supper, if nothing more.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton,
80 West Fortieth Street,
New York City.

January 30, 1904.

Mr. C. W. Mathers,
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

My dear Sir:

The 13 photographs you sent me on approval arrived safely a few days ago, for which I am obliged. Three of these I do not care for, and am returning herewith, securely packed. The remaining 10 I should be glad to purchase at the price named, provided I am at liberty to publish some of them eventually to illustrate articles on natural history subjects, full credit, of course, to be given you as photographer. I will retain these prints until I hear from you on this point.

I should be glad also of certain information additional to that already on the photographs. For instance, where was the photograph taken of Colin Fraser sorting his black fox skins (No. 75)? Also, where were the following taken: 116, Cree Indians; 211, Moose and Tepee; A 163, Sarcee Squaw; A 168, Sarcee Squaws and Tepee; 368, Musk-ox; and where was this musk-ox mounted?

Very truly yours,

E. M. Murrin

January 30, 1904.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler,
President Columbia University,
New York City.

My dear Doctor Butler:

Your letter of the 27th instant is at hand, asking if it will be possible for me to be present in person at the Columbia Commencement on Wednesday, June 8, to receive the degree of Doctor of Science. Unfortunately, the same cause that prevented me from accepting this honor last year is likely to prevent me again this year, as I expect to be engaged in field work on the Pacific coast from the latter part of April or early May until late in the fall. I shall be glad if you will express to the trustees of Columbia my appreciation of the honor done me, and my regrets that it is impracticable for me to avail myself thereof.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Murrin

Washington, D. C.,
January 30, 1904.

Dear Mr. Rathbun:

Thanks for your letter of the 28th instant. I am glad that you have taken steps that will lead to our appointment as trustees for the Hancock Syndicate property, to replace Mahlon Ashford and E. C. Cutter, both deceased. This will simplify matters, and at the same time save expense.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Mearns

Mr. Richard Rathbun,
Assistant Secretary,
Smithsonian Institution.

February 1, 1904.

My dear Miss Audubon:

Thanks for your letter of January 30, just received. I am glad to know that young Sawyer is an admirer of Fuertes. Fuertes I know very well, having traveled with him both in Alaska and in California and Nevada. He is a generous, kind-hearted young man, and I have known him to take great pains to help young men who were trying to draw birds, and who, like Sawyer, were in need of competent criticism. If Sawyer would send a batch of his drawings to L. A. Fuertes, Ithaca, N. Y., I am sure he would receive the most kindly criticism.

Near the close of your letter you incidentally mention some observations you have evidently been making on muskrats. This emboldens me to ask the favor of an account of what you saw. Mammals, you know, are my special hobby, and I am collecting material for a work, which I hope to live long enough to bring out, on those of our country. While I cannot hope to make so attractive a contribution as did your grandfather, I still feel that by bringing the subject up to date I shall be able to make an important contribution. All careful observations of the habits of animals are, therefore, of much interest to me, and, as I said before, I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly tell me what you saw these muskrats do.

With kind regards to you and your sister, in which Mrs. Merriam would join were she with me,

Very truly yours,

Miss M. R. Audubon,
Salem, N. Y.

February 2, 1903.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Very many thanks for your letters of January 10 and 26, both of which contain information of much interest to the Biological Survey.

We are delighted to know that the Southern Pacific Railroad will ship the elk free of cost.

The movement to establish game preserves in the different forest reserves of California, which you outline, is premature, for the reason that there is no law permitting any such thing to be done. A bill for this purpose introduced at the last session of Congress failed to pass, and there is no likelihood that any legislation on the subject will be undertaken by the present Congress. The great effort now is to bring about the transfer of the forestry interests of the Government to the Bureau of Forestry, so that they may be under one administration, and one free from political control. A year or so later we hope it may be possible to provide for game preserves, but the time has not yet come. This last ~~paragraph~~ is confidential.

The so-called mummy you mentioned, and concerning which you enclosed a clipping, was examined by me when in Kern County last fall, and I recommended its purchase to the Smithsonian Institution. It was a case of cave burial in a basket.

I note what you say about the Tule River Indians, but doubt if I can take any steps in the matter at present. Something, however, might be done from your end of the line.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Geo. W. Stewart,
Visalia, Calif.

February 2, 1904.

Mr. Franklin T. Hittell,
808 Turk Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Frank:

Your several letters have been received and read with great interest, and would have been acknowledged except that I was uncertain as to your post-office address.

I am very much pleased with the results of your work on the Kaweah, and am particularly pleased with the good impression you left of yourself, as I learn from Mr. Stewart. It is one of our special aims on the Biological Survey to have our men so conduct themselves as to leave a good impression in the community in which they work, and in this respect you certainly have not been lacking.

Please send in your account for the month of January as soon as possible. I am anxious to have this account in good shape, as an offset to certain accounts presented by another special game expert, which were not in good shape. If you read the instructions sent you as to the method of preparing vouchers, and number your subvouchers consecutively, as required, I am sure you will have no difficulty. When you have completed the account, please swear to it before a notary and forward to us at once.

Please also prepare, for the files of this Department, a formal report on your examination of the Kaweah country, embodying the matter already contained in your letters to me, and referring to the

F. T. H. -2-

tracing which is already on file here.

In this report it is not necessary to say anything about the particular kind of fence to be used.

We are now struggling with the fence question, and hope to ask for bids in the very near future.

Inasmuch as this matter may take some time, it may be best for you to take a furlough until the fence is to be begun, when we should expect you to return to the Kaweah and in person superintend the job.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Merriam

February 3, 1904.

My dear Mrs. Preble:

In order that you may understand how shockingly dilatory your husband has been in his work in the North, I submit herewith a quotation from a recent letter from Mr. C. C. Chipman, Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company at Winnipeg:

"Permit me to say that Mr. Preble's zealous devotion to his work has greatly impressed the Company's officers who have met him in the North. I am sure his hard-working methods have had a good effect on our officials."

Very truly yours,

E. A. Preble

Mrs. E. A. Preble,
3642 Thirteenth Street NW,
Washington, D. C.

Confidential

1919-16 St.
Washington
Feb. 3, 1904.

My dear friends:

Thanks for yours of the 27th Jan., and for your kindly interest. For several years I have been making an effort ~~not~~ to lecture for less than \$50 and expenses. These are the terms on which I go to Madison March 6. As much as they pay my expenses, a lecture at Cornell on Monday Feb. 21 or Wednesday March 2 would simply mean one more day for the trip. Even if Cornell wanted my lecture on protective coloration at this time, I will give it for whatever they feel able to pay, provided the amount is kept confidential so as not to prove an embarrassing precedent in some other connection.

E. A. Preble
E. A. Preble

E. A. Preble
Ithaca, N. Y.

February 3, 1904.

My dear Mrs. Preble:

In order that you may understand how shockingly dilatory your husband has been in his work in the North, I submit herewith a quotation from a recent letter from Mr. C. C. Chipman, Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company at Winnipeg:

"Permit me to say that Mr. Preble's zealous devotion to his work has greatly impressed the Company's officers who have met him in the North. I am sure his hard-working methods have had a good effect on our officials."

Very truly yours,

C. West Harrison

Mrs. E. A. Preble,
3642 Thirteenth Street NW,
Washington, D. C.

Confidential

1919-16 St.
Washington
Feb. 3, 1904.

My dear Sumner:

Thanks for yours of the 27th Jan., and for your kindly interest. For several years I have been making an effort ~~not~~ to lecture for less than \$50 and expenses. These are the terms on which I go to Madison March 6. Inasmuch as they pay my expenses, a lecture at Cornell on Monday Feb. 21 or Wednesday March 2 would simply mean one more day for the trip. Even if Cornell wanted my lecture on Protective Legislation at this time, I will give it for whatever they feel able to pay, provided the amount is kept confidential as is not to prove an embarrassing precedent in some other connection.

Sincerely,

C. West Harrison

L. A. Preble

Ithaca, N. Y.

February 6, 1904.

Mr. Paul Morton,
Vice-President Santa Fe Railway,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

Herewith I am sending you by mail three photographs of Ojoe chiefs, which I have just obtained from the Bureau of Ethnology, in compliance with your request. I trust that among them you may find one suited to your purpose.

I was very sorry to learn from your recent letter that Mrs. Morton is suffering from the grippe, and trust that before this she is far on the road to recovery.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

E. H. Mearns

February 6, 1904.

My dear Professor Holmes:

Many thanks for your letter of the 5th instant, transmitting three photographs of Ojoe Indians, all of which came to hand today. These photographs are certainly most excellent, and I am sure Mr. Morton will be greatly pleased with them. I am sending them to him by this mail, with the information that they were obtained through the courtesy of the Bureau of Ethnology.

It is good news to know that you secured the 'burial kit' from Bakersfield.

I am greatly obliged for the loan of your copy of Powell's 'Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages.' I am reading it with great interest, and will return it to you shortly.

Very truly yours,

E. H. Mearns

Prof. W. H. Holmes,
Chief, Bureau of Ethnology,
Smithsonian Institution.

Washington, D. C.,
February 6, 1904.

Dear Doctor Mayer:

Very many thanks for your letter of the 5th instant. It will give me much pleasure to take tea with Mrs. Mayer and yourself at 253 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, at 6 p.m. on the 18th instant.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

C. M. Murray

Dr. Alfred G. Mayer,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Washington, D. C.,
February 11, 1904.

My dear Roosevelt:

You may be interested to know that I have just received a letter from John Muir, dated Sydney, New South Wales, in which he states that, having crossed Siberia and visited the Crimea, the Caucasus, Manchuria, India, Egypt, Ceylon, and Eucalyptic Australia, he is about setting out for New Zealand, and intends to return by way of Tasmania, Java, New Guinea, and Yokohama. He mentions that you gave him the kindest letters possible, and ends up by saying:

"Camping with the President was a memorable experience. I fairly fell in love with him."

Very truly yours,

C. M. Murray

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States.

Washington, D. C.,

February 12, 1904.

Dear Seton:

Your statement that you are about to send me the 'Lives of the Hunted' gives me a shock, for you sent me this book two or three years ago, soon after it was published, and I have read the greater part of it, including 'Krag' and 'Tito.' I had not, however, read the kangaroo rat story, which I find is in the same book.

Zenaida received the 'Two Little Savages,' and is greatly elated therewith. She has already read a good deal of it, and is intensely interested, although she finds a good many words a little too big for her present mental development.

On looking at my pictures of Mt. Tahoe, on Lake Tahoe, I found two particularly good

ones, and, not being sure which you would prefer, I have had prints made of both and am sending them to you herewith.

In your justly celebrated picture of the horns of 'Krag,' did you not use as a model the head which Sheard had at Tacoma? This head, as you probably now know, was in all probability a fake. Oddly enough, your picture as printed in the book seems to show the splice on one of the horns.

Why did you frighten poor little innocent children by intimating that the most innocent of all our innocent animals, the helpless and harmless salamander *Ambystoma*, possesses poisonous qualities? This is really too bad.

With kindest regards to you and your good wife, and best wishes for the prosperity and longevity of Ann,

Very truly yours

E. M. Thompson

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton,
80 West 40th Street,
New York City.

February 17, 1904.

My dear Mr. Loeb:

I have delayed replying to your kind note of the 10th instant in order to learn the action of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. The Senate bill was reported by Mr. Procter on the 15th instant, and contains the desired appropriation of \$1000 for transporting and fencing the Miller & Lux herd of elk. It contains also a verbal change of vital importance to the Biological Survey, which is thereby raised from Division rank to Bureau rank.

As the bill has not yet passed the Senate, the conferees have not been announced, but it is believed that these will be: for the Senate, Procter, Mansbrough, and Bate; for the House, Wadsworth, Henry, and Lamb.

If the conferees will accept these two slight amendments, the Biological Survey will be very happy.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Hon. Wm. Loeb, Jr.,
Secretary to the President,
White House.

Washington, D. C.,
February 26, 1904.

Dr. Samuel Henshaw,
Sec'y American Society of Zoologists,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 20th instant is at hand. I shall be glad to serve on the committee to invite the International Congress of Zoology to hold its seventh meeting (in 1907) in the United States, provided this entails no financial responsibility.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

February 26, 1904.

Mr. Chas. H. Townsend,
Director New York Aquarium,
Battery Park, New York.

My dear Mr. Townsend:

Your recent letter came during my temporary absence from the city. I have seen the Dillingham bill about the fur seals, and agree with you that its passage would be a misfortune. Whether or not I can do anything to help matters remains to be seen.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Long time not here when you were here last.

Merriam Feb. 26

calanity, and a reflection on the common sense of our people.

Two of my friends who have met Long personally tell me that they do not consider him a fake in the ordinary sense, but firmly believe that he is insane. So far as the public is concerned, this makes little difference, as a liar is a liar, whatever prompts his utterances.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Johnson

Personal

Washington, D. C.,

February 27, 1904.

Prof. Wm. Morton Wheeler,

American Museum of Natural History,
New York City.

My dear Professor Wheeler:

Your article on Wm. J. Long, just published in 'Science', I have read with much interest. I am glad that at last a scientific man has come out in a plain statement exposing the kind of humbuggery for which Long is famous. Were I not in the Government service, I should have written something on the subject long ago. But I was a little ashamed to notice how you felt around for some little foundation for his stories, as if you thought it necessary that he must really have some basis of fact on which to build. Really you underestimate the unlimited powers of

his imagination. I am told that at a dinner in New York a short time ago he stated that otters climb trees. I was also told by a man who talked with him a short time ago that he said he recently met a wolf in Newfoundland which was so big that when sitting down its eyes were higher than the top of his (Long's) head. And Long is said to exceed six feet in height. However, these are all trifles in comparison with some of the stories with which his multitudinous literature is decorated.

I should be glad if you will send me a couple of separates of your article. Also please send a separate to the President. Send it in a sealed envelope marked 'Personal,' so that he will get it. He detests this kind of thing as much as we do, and were he free, would be the first to express his contempt in a public and telling manner.

The most pitiful part of this whole fake is that Long's books are introduced extensively into the schools. This, it seems to me, is a

February 27, 1904.

My dear J. C.:

Your letter hit me at a bad time, just as I was going away for a little trip. I am now back, but unfortunately am not able to give you any information of value. I have looked through our library for skull figures of antelopes and kindred forms, with the result that the only things I find which look at all like your beast are Bubalus and its allies. These, however, are far enough off. You know, of course, that I know nothing whatever of the fossil forms. Probably Scott or Osborn could help you out in these. You evidently have a most remarkable animal, something entirely different from any living genus. Your excellent photographs I am returning herewith.

If you have not already seen it, you will find much of interest in a recent publication entitled 'Recente and Fossile Mammaliere Bohmens,' by Josef Kafka, with 45 text figures, published at Prag and dated 1893. It contains the results of a lot of cave work, and a picture of the interior of a cave which reminds me of the horrible hole you let me down into last summer.

Trusting that you and your family are well and happy, and that you will come here earlier than announced in your last,

Very truly yours,

E. A. Mearns

Dr. John G. Morris,
University of California,
Berkeley, Calif.

March 10, 1904.

My dear Mr. Douglas:

When you were here the other day and spoke of visiting the Pacific Coast next summer, I expressed the hope that you would not leave California without visiting Stanford University. I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a note of introduction to President Jordan, and shall be very glad if you will present it at your convenience. I trust also that it may be my good luck to meet you in person somewhere in California. I expect to be in the State all summer. My address while there is Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. I am in the field most of the time, but generally return to the city every two or three weeks.

When you are in Washington next, I hope you will give us a chance to see more of you.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Judge W. B. Douglas,
State Capitol,
St. Paul, Minn.

Encl.

March 10, 1904.

Dr. David Starr Jordan,
President Stanford University,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Doctor Jordan:

This will introduce Judge W. B. Douglas, of St. Paul, Minnesota. For five or six years Judge Douglas has been Attorney General for Minnesota. He has recently been promoted to the Supreme Bench of the State. I want him to see and know what Stanford University is. It is important for our country that such men as Judge Douglas should know not only what Western men are, but how the West is equipped in the way of higher education.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

March 10, 1904.

My dear General Merriam:

Temporary absence from the city, followed by an attack of grip, have interfered with the continuity of my work recently, and have delayed me in acknowledging the receipt of your kind letter of February 27 and accompanying extract from the book of General Miles, for all of which I am greatly obliged. I am always glad to get on the track of matter of this kind, and hope some day to use it where it will do some good.

With kindest regards to you all,

Very truly yours,

C. H. Merriam

Gen. H. C. Merriam,
The Highlands,
Washington, D. C.

March 10, 1904.

Dear Fuertes:

It is a long time since I saw you. On returning home I had developed a pretty complete case of grip, which put me in my little bed very promptly, and which also accounts for the way I was feeling the last day you were kind enough to wade through the snow with me at Ithaca, and wait for that train which came near forgetting to come. However, I am all right now, and I trust you will be shortly.

Fisher has just brought in a batch of your bird drawings which came this morning. They are certainly a fine lot. The hawk is one of the most beautiful pictures I ever saw. The road-runner also is immense--literally. He looks to me at least thirty feet long, but perhaps my eye has not shrunk down yet to its proper size since the grip was in it. In looking at this picture it occurs to me how it might be made something sublime. This could be done, it seems to me, by leaving the background exactly as it is, putting the road-runner in alum until he shrinks to exactly half his present size, and placing another one still farther back, in your laziest attitude, with head and tail raised. This would surely make a wonderful picture. My imagination is equal today to one or two additional improvements, such as introducing a Callisaurus on one side and a Massena quail or something of the sort on the other, both far enough back so as not to be obtrusive. Don't feel that I am finding fault with this picture, because it is truly great, and I appreciate and

L. A. F. -2-

admire it. The attitude of the road-runner is simply beyond description. My only feeling is that if the bird were not so monstrous it would fit into the background better and make a handsomer picture, you will understand.

Are you likely to come on here before, say the middle of April? I do not suppose that I shall get away before then, although I ought to leave by the 1st.

Please give my kindest regards to your mother and sister, who did so much to make my stay in Ithaca enjoyable. Also remember me most kindly to Miss Sumner and the young man who is building a house for her.

As ever,

Yours,

E. M. M. M.

Mr. Louis A. Fuertes,
Ithaca, N. Y.

*How about the Calif. Valley Quail? Am
determined to find that we have no drawing of it
can you not put up a good picture for us?*

Washington, D. C.,
March 10, 1904.

Mrs. A. B. Constock,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Constock:

It was mighty good of you to make me that cup of coffee the other day, particularly after my impudence in asking for it. But I am sure it saved my life, so you will perhaps pardon me. You will also be glad to know that my excessive stupidity that day was due, in part at least, to an oncoming attack of grip, which was on in full force the next day when I reached home, and has kept me in bed most of the time since.

Have Professor Constock's cows got enough to drink yet? If not, I have a valuable suggestion for him, namely, to send them down to Harrisburg or Pittsburg. Please

tell him I was dreadfully disappointed not to see him, but, in view of his unavoidable absence, was particularly well entertained by his wife and assistant. Mrs. Merriam joins me in the hope that you both will visit us before we go west in the spring.

In order to complete your ornithological library, which is serving so useful a purpose in connection with your classes, I am sending you several publications which you do not appear to have. I am sending also duplicates of those we still have in stock for distribution, so that you will not be inconvenienced by having only a single set.

With kindest regards to you both,

Very truly yours,

C. West Merriam -

March 10, 1904.

C. W. Merriam, Esq.
Cheneston, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Absence from the city and illness since my return have delayed me in acknowledging your letter of Feb. 8 about the photographs. I am obliged for the letter and for your permission to publish, giving you full credit as photographer, of course.

I am keeping the 10 prints, as indicated in my former letter, and enclose herewith partial order for other amount (\$5.00).

Respectfully,
C. West Merriam -

Washington, D. C.,

March 12, 1904.

PERSONAL.

My dear Roosevelt:

Again I want to protest against the re-
appointment of Major Montooth as agent of the
Blackfoot Indians in Montana. His term of
office expires this month. The prevalence
of drunkenness on the reservation and the
number of sudden deaths, among other things,
would seem to indicate some inefficiency in
the administration of affairs there. But
altogether apart from this, the fact that
Montooth's friends among the Indians belong
to the worst class on the reservation, while
the better class have never been able to
maintain cooperative or even pleasant relations

with him, would seem to indicate that he is
not a fit man for the place.

As you may remember, White Calf, the old
chief of the tribe, died here last winter as
a direct result of coming on to prevent Mon-
teeth from bringing about a lease of reserva-
tion lands needed by the Indians. In this
attempt Montooth was supported by the drunkards
and scum of the tribe, and was opposed solid-
ly by the better element of the tribe.

Very truly yours,

T. Roosevelt

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States.

1919 Sixteenth Street,
March 17, 1904.

My dear Doctor Hale:

On Saturday evening last I understood you to say that you had written me a letter asking for an appointment for some night this week. As I told you then, I had not heard from you. The same is true now, so it is evident that your letter has gone astray. I wonder how it was addressed.

Tomorrow evening I have to talk before the Geographic Society, so that Saturday is my first free evening. I should be delighted to see you on Saturday evening, if this is convenient to you, or if not, any evening that you may name for next week. I assume, of course, that Miss Hale and Miss Freeman will come with you. Should you wish to bring

any other friend to see our Indian baskets, Mrs. Merriam and I would be very glad to have you do so.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

E. M. Hale

Rev. Edward Everett Hale,
The Dupont,
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

March 19, 1904.

My dear Roosevelt:

In compliance with your request, I enclose herewith a letter on the Monteth matter, which you may make such use of as you see fit.

I have never collected what the Indian Bureau calls 'evidence,' either in the Monteth case or in the case of any other Indian Agent. In fact, everything in the nature of police detective business is exceedingly repugnant to me. But must a man be a criminal, or such an outrageous rascal that he ought to be in the penitentiary, in order to be disqualified for the position of Indian Agent? It seems to me that the attitude of the Indian Office in this matter is equivalent to saying that the position is intended as a reward for political services, and that a man once in is not to be ousted unless it is proved that he is a criminal. This is so diametrically opposed to your own lifelong attitude on matters of good government that I do not understand how it can be tolerated.

During the Cleveland administration army officers were detailed to act as Indian Agents, with most beneficial results. During the McKinley administration this policy was reversed, and the power of designating Indian Agents was given to Representatives and Senators, the result of which was the appointment of a considerable number of, to say the least, unfit men.

A considerable number of respectable and disinterested citizens, feeling that the treatment of some of our Indians by the Government and by residents of some of the States has been so unjust and so cruel that it is a national disgrace, have interested themselves in

behalf of the Indians, and are doing what they can in a feeble way to remedy some of the abuses. Among these citizens, most of whom are your friends and advisors, may be mentioned Keenan, Grinnell, Garland, Long, Evans, Lewis, Jordan, Mr. Hewitt, Mrs. Penney, Mrs. Doubleday, myself, and others—persons whose desires and motives you know to be wholly disinterested and solely in behalf of fair play and a more rational treatment of the Indians.

We felt that if you had a President committed to justice and good government, and that we could hope for great things in the way of reforms in the Indian service. This hope we still cherish, in spite of several setbacks. We appreciate that, owing to existing conditions, your hands are not free, and that in many cases it is impracticable for you to do what in your best judgment should be done. On the other hand, we cannot help feeling grievously disappointed that such men as Sigbee, Norton, and Monteth are retained in office after their unfitness has been abundantly proven. We also feel sore that General A. report on the Standing Rock case was suppressed. We believed, and still believe, that it should be published.

The Monteth case perhaps is a good one to bring up the question as to how bad a man must be in order to be disqualified for the position of Indian Agent. It so happens that Monteth is Agent of the Piegan Blackfeet, a tribe among whom George Bird Grinnell has personally lived for considerable periods at a time, covering a long term of years. He was shown himself such a true friend of these Indians that some years ago, as you know, they made him a chief in the tribe. Grinnell being a man in whose integrity and disinterestedness you have absolute confidence, it seemed hardly too much to expect that in the case of appointing an Indian Agent for these

particular Indians you would value his knowledge and recommendations. While he has not collected legal evidence of the various charges that have been preferred against Monteth, he at the same time is well aware of the man's unfitness for the place. Both he and I know of our personal knowledge that Monteth's associates and supporters among these Indians consist mainly of the bad men and some of the tribe, and that the better element among the Indians is opposed to him. It seems to us that his failure to help these Indians, his failure to establish friendly relations with the better element of the tribe, his delay in suppressing the sale of liquor from the store under his own control (resulting in drunkenness and crime), and his failure to punish the guilty storekeeper--it seems to us that these things are in themselves sufficient to show the unfitness of the man for the place, and that evidence of criminality on his part is entirely unnecessary. At the same time, charges and allegations against him, which if true would disqualify him, it is hoped, even in the eyes of the Indian Bureau, have been made in abundance, and it seems to us, should be investigated if there is any thought of retaining him in office. Some of these matters I have touched on in the enclosed letter.

Trusting you will pardon me for taking so much of your time, I remain, as ever,

Very truly yours,

C. D. Mendenhall

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,

President of the United States.

Washington, D. C.,

March 19, 1904.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt

President of the United States.

Sir:

Permit me to again protest against the reappointment of Major J. H. Monteth as Agent of the Piegan Blackfoot Indians. During Major Monteth's administration of affairs on the Blackfoot Reservation he has made himself obnoxious to the better class of Indians, has failed to afford them substantial aid in their struggle for existence, and has secured as supporters a number of the bad men of the tribe. It is said that his friends have been secured by bribes of stock, but of this I have no knowledge. It is alleged also that his efforts to lease reservation lands needed by the Indians were inspired by the offer of a liberal pecuniary reward from the cattlemen who wished to secure the lands. Of this also I have absolutely no evidence. The Indians who came on here a year ago to oppose the contemplated lease state that since their return they have been persistently persecuted by Monteth.

Charges against Monteth were filed with the Secretary of the Interior last June, but as yet, so far as I am aware, they have not been investigated. The Indians ask and beg that an honest man be sent to investigate conditions on the reservation. I spoke to you about this last spring, before the charges had been actually preferred, and asked that some one be sent there to look into the matter. You said that Mr. Burke, then one of the Civil Service Commissioners,

would go. At your suggestion I talked the matter over with Mr. Foulke, and understood from him that he would set out for the reservation in a few days. This was about the end of April. I left for California the first of May, and did not return till the middle of November, when I learned that Mr. Foulke had been ill and that an investigation had been made.

It is claimed by the Indians that under Monteth's administration liquor, labeled 'vanilla extract,' has been sold in quantity at the reservation stores, that drunkenness has been prevalent, and that nine deaths have resulted from the use of intoxicants during the past year. It is also stated by Col. W. F. Sanders, of Helena, Montana, that a short time ago he saw Monteth drunk in a barroom.

Two of the Blackfoot Indians have just written me (letter received yesterday), stating that they are now living on their horses. If Monteth were the right kind of an Agent, would he be spending a considerable part of the winter here in Washington working for his reappointment and confirmation, while his Indians are so near starving that they are killing their horses for food?

Grinnell, who has known these Indians intimately for many years, and who visited them again last summer, believes that Monteth is a calamity to them and is strongly opposed to his reappointment.

In view of the obvious facts in the case, I ask that the reappointment of Monteth be withdrawn pending an investigation by a disinterested, honest man.

Respectfully,

W. D. Sullivan

Washington, D. C.,
March 21, 1904.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States.

Sir:

I have today received additional letters from two of the full-blood Indians on the Blackfoot Reservation. They again speak of their impoverished condition, and state that some of the Indians work about the stores for 25, 30, and 75 cents per day. They are not paid cash for their services, but are given duobills, which they trade in the store.

Respectfully,

E. H. Merriam

Washington, D. C.,
March 21, 1904.

My dear Roosevelt:

It is curious how things sometimes happen in flocks. I have this morning received two additional letters from the Blackfeet Indians, and am enclosing an item which you may wish to use. In this connection I would like to say that I have not written to any one on the reservation for a number of months, and that these letters and the previous ones recently received were not written about the Montevideo matter, but to ask me for medicine. Incidentally they mentioned facts of interest in connection with Montevideo's administration.

Very truly yours,

E. H. Merriam

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States.

March 21, 1904.

Prof. Edward R. Thorndike,
Columbia University,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 16th instant, announcing that Professor Cattell has turned over to you the editorial supervision of Putnam's Science Series, is at hand. I have also received a similar communication from Professor Cattell. Unfortunately, practically the whole of my outside time during the past five years has been consumed by work in connection with the Harriman Alaska Expedition, and the preparation and editing of the resulting series of volumes, ten of which are now out or going through the press. Until this series is completed or I am in my grave, it will be out of the question for me to give any time to my back on the life areas of North America. No one regrets this more than I, but I see no help for it. After working all day in office, and evenings, Sundays, and holidays on the Alaska books, I fail to find any time available for other purposes.

Very truly yours,

E. H. Merriam

Washington, D. C.,

March 22, 1904.

Dear Grinnell:

Your several communications of late have been read with great interest, but owing to the unusual pressure I have been under for the past week I have not been able to write you.

I have already pushed the Montanuth matter as far as seems prudent from my end of the line. But I think you had better immediately send the President a copy of your letter from Aubrey dated March 10, or perhaps, instead of a copy, write a letter yourself, quoting the essence of this letter. In this way you can shorten it considerably, and brevity is necessary if it is to receive the President's personal attention. I am returning Aubrey's two letters herewith. They reached me this morning. They seem to me very important. I have just asked Doctor Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, about this cattle disease described as 'itchy mange.' He says it is a very bad disease, and is generally spread over Montana and Idaho; that it can be combated by a sulphur and lime dip, which, however, in connection with the necessary tanks, is an expensive proceeding. Here is evidently a case where the Indians are going to suffer serious losses because of the infection of their range by outside cattle having this disease. If their range could have been kept isolated, this might have been avoided.

I have read Mead's scheme once, and shall read it once or twice

G. B. G. -2-

more and then return to you. On the whole, it strikes me as an admirable suggestion. The boundaries of his districts, however, are irrational, and may be easily improved. The worst feature of the whole thing, it seems to me, is the necessity for Congressional legislation, as I do not see any means by which the Indian Bureau could, under existing laws, carry out such a scheme. However, this is their affair. The scheme itself appeals to me strongly, imperfectly outlined as it is.

Hastily yours,

C. M. Merriam

Dr. Geo. Bird Grinnell,
Forest and Stream Office,
346 Broadway, New York.

March 23, 1904.

My dear Miss Audubon:

Please pardon my delay in acknowledging your letter of February 29, in which you were good enough to enclose some interesting observations on the muskrats of your neighborhood. At the time your letter was written I was absent on a lecture tour. On returning I was confined to bed for a few days with an attack of grip, since which I have been completely overwhelmed with official work. Hence the delay. As you yourself have suffered from the same malady, you will be lenient with me.

The notes you sent are of much interest, and I thank you very much for your trouble in writing them out.

With kindest regards to you and your sister,

Very truly yours,

C. M. Merriam

Miss M. R. Audubon,
Salem, N. Y.

Washington, D. C.,

March 23, 1904.

Hon. G. H. Platt,

The Arlington,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, I am sending you herewith some of my publications. With these I have included a handful of papers describing new species or groups--an uninteresting but necessary kind of biological literature to which I have made several hundred contributions.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Merriam

1919 Ninth St.

March 26, 1904.

Dear Roosevelt:

It is a long time since any
act of mine has brought down
on my head such a blow as
your recent letter. I am
mortified that I said what I
had to say in such a blundering
way that it was susceptible of
the interpretation you gave it,
and doubt that you do not know
me better than to think myself
of implying that I do not believe
in you. The fact that you are
the only man in the world doing
the good to help the Indian child
to my knowledge for thinking you. If
I am any good to the world, it is to
you, but don't charge me with unfair
phases.

Washington, D. C.,

March 26, 1904.

My dear Roosevelt:

No, I had not heard that you had removed Bingenheimer. I am
very glad to learn this. But except in this case, where I did not
know of the change, I must plead not guilty to your charge of in-
accuracy.

The test of fitness for the position of Indian Agent depends
on the point of view. If a man must be a drunkard or a rascal in
order to be unfit, then I freely admit that Burton does not possess
the qualities necessary for unfitness. But if, on the other hand,
as those of us who are striving for the progress of our Indians
maintain, a man is unfit who fails to command the respect and esteem
of his Indians, who fails to improve their condition and lead them
forward by kindly, sympathetic, and intelligent cooperation, or who
tyrannizes over them and attempts to force them to accept his ideas
of civilization, then Burton and Monteath are unfit. In the case
of Burton, you are already aware of the cruel and barbarous means by
which his hair-cutting orders were carried out by his assistants.
But your attention may not have been called to the fact that in the
matter of flogging he (Burton) offered in evidence the rawhide whip
he had provided expressly for administering corporal punishment, and
that his disciplinarian, a man named Commons, swore that in three
years he had used this whip less than fifty times, perhaps less than
twenty-five times! In one case, according to the testimony, his

own wife admits that she felt it necessary to throw water in the face of one of the victims in order to resuscitate him. In an official report to the Department Burton admits that, having determined to 'get' all the Moki children into school, he set out for Oraibi on the afternoon of February 2, driving through snow, with the thermometer 10 degrees below zero. "At daybreak," he says, "we went up silently to the village and began a search through the houses for the children. As we found them we took them to a kiva near the center of the village, and left them under guard of a policeman," and so on. Burton seems surprised that the parents objected to the kidnapping and carrying off of their children, and remarks that "one Moki was knocked down in the struggle, and several were tapped over the head with the pistols, but no one was in the least hurt." The next day, taking twelve extra policemen, he returned to the village, "arrested 17 of the leaders of the mob and started them to the canyon that afternoon." This may be all right from the standpoint of the Indian Bureau, but if it were generally known I believe it would raise a howl of indignation that would reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Few people realize the despotic power exercised by an Indian Agent over the helpless people in his charge. An Indian reservation is practically an absolute monarchy; the authority of the Agent is supreme, and as a rule there is no redress. Indians bold enough to oppose the tyranny of their Agents are often persecuted until life becomes a burden.

Indians are easy to lead, hard to drive. The Agent who is kind, sympathetic, and intelligent, who makes an effort to understand the mental attitude and degree of development of the tribe

under his charge, and knows what they can do to make a living on their own reservation, can easily lead them by kindly example and cooperative assistance to accomplish almost anything that is practicable--as Captain Applegate has done with the Klamath Indians in Oregon, and as Mead appears to be doing with the Mohave Apaches at McDowell in Arizona. The Indian needs to be taught and helped to earn his living under the strangely changed conditions. Industrial development is his salvation. But it cannot be brought about in a day or a year.

I think that you will agree with me, therefore, that the question of the fitness of an Agent depends entirely on the point of view. If an Agent who administers the business affairs of his office honestly, avoids drunkenness and rascality, and makes his annual report to the Department, is for these reasons alone to be accepted as fit, however utterly he may fail to interest himself in or improve the condition of the Indians under his charge, or however severely he may tyrannize over them, then it is useless to protest against such men as I have mentioned. But if the qualities of patience, kindness, and intelligence, coupled with an earnest desire to improve the condition of the Indians and make them self-supporting, self-respecting citizens, are to have weight, then as surely are these men unfit.

You and I are brought in contact with opposite ends of this question. You are harassed by the everlasting, insistent, aggressive greed of the stockmen and politicians; I by personal contact with the unhappy Indians whose miserable condition in many cases is the direct result of their treatment by the Government and its representatives.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Burton

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States.

Washington, D. C.,
March 26, 1904.

Dear Grinnell:

It has been impossible for me to get at this Mead matter earlier. But I read the scheme over again last night very carefully, and am still more impressed that it contains a big gain for the good. Of course the plan is crude and ill-digested, and the districts conforming with political boundaries seem to me absurd. Nevertheless I believe the thing is worth trying. It certainly is a radical shake-up, and nothing less than a radical shake-up is likely to do much good. If Mead puts it to the Department in the right way, and it strikes them as a good thing, it will be up to them to take means to carry it out. His recommendation that he be furnished a secretary is most important. I should say a secretary who is a good stenographer, typewriter, and editor, so as to put his ideas into good, clean-out shape. His letters in their present form must make rather a bad impression in the Department. His blissful ignorance of the political powers that govern appointments, and his confidence in his scheme, are very clear from his recommendation "that the selection of supervisors, assistant supervisors, and all employees relating to industrial and general field developments be left to the General Supervisor."

I have gone over the map of reservations somewhat hastily, and have tried to group them into rational districts. By this I mean districts in which the reservations under the charge of one man will lie, in the main, in one life zone, or at most in two adjacent life

O. B. G. -2-

zones, and will possess, as nearly as may be, similar physical conditions, so that it may be within the limit of possibility for one man to master these conditions and know what it is practicable and feasible for his Indians to accomplish in the way of agriculture and other industrial lines. Unless the man in direct charge of a reservation knows what can be done and grown there successfully, there is very little hope that he can do much to improve the condition of the people. On the other hand, it is absurd to hope to find a man so well informed in the agricultural possibilities of various parts of the country as to administer intelligently, for instance, a district comprising Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska. It is equally absurd, as you of course know, to imagine that a man who has the Eskimo and Indians of Alaska to look out for, with the present means of transit from one part of the Territory to another, could possibly have any time to give to any other part of the United States. The accompanying scheme, which I have had to prepare hurriedly, calls for ten districts. I cannot see how a smaller number could be intelligently supervised. If, however, it is absolutely necessary to reduce the number, then possibly Indian Territory and Kansas might be added to Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and the Eastern States; and northern California and southern Oregon might be added to the district comprising eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, and northern Idaho. Such districts, however, would put a big strain on the man in charge, and would make his personal attention very dilute.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Geo. Bird Grinnell,
Forest and Stream Office,
New York City.

ALLEGED DISTRICTS.

- (1) Alaska.
- (2) Western Oregon (Elletts).
- Western Washington (Chewelah, Gringuit, Hoh, Metch, Tulalip, Wiaqually, and others about Puget Sound).
- (3) Eastern Oregon (Warm Springs and Castille).
- Eastern Washington (Tukula, Colville).
- Northern Idaho (Olar & Alona).
- (4) Northern California (Tule River, Round Valley, Hoopa).
- Southern Oregon (Klamath).
- (5) Nevada.
- Southern Idaho (including Idaho).
- Utah.
- Wyoming (Wind River).
- (6) Northern Montana (Jocko, Blackfoot, Ballynap, Peck).
- North Dakota (Berthold, Turtle Mountain, Devils Lake).
- (7) Southern Montana (Crow, Northern Cheyenne).
- South Dakota (Standing Rock, Pine Ridge, Rosebud).
- Nebraska.
- (8) Indian Territory.
- Rangers.
- (9) Southern California.
- Arizona.
- New Mexico.
- Southwestern Colorado (Ute).
- (10) Minnesota.
- Wisconsin.
- Michigan.
- Eastern States.

enough to show me that you have given us a
 bureau-house of information on the subject.
 I look forward eagerly to the time when I
 shall be able to read it from cover to cover.

With kindest regards and congratulations,

Very truly yours,

C. West Thurman

Prof. Otis T. Mason,

U. S. National Museum.

Washington, D. C.,
 March 23, 1904.

My dear Professor Mason:

We all have our busy times, and it has
 so happened that ever since you were good
 enough to send me a copy of your basket book,
 ten days ago, I have been so overwhelmed with
 work that it has been impossible for me to
 find time to tell you how glad I am to see
 the book and how much I admire it in many
 ways. I congratulate you on having lived
 long enough to see your technical studies of
 basketry brought out in such attractive form
 and so lavishly illustrated. You will per-
 don me for expressing regret that you found
 it necessary to advertise the hurstings in
 basketry.

I have had time only to look into the
 book in a superficial way, but have seen

Washington, D. C.,

March 28, 1904.

Dear Professor Conklin:

I have delayed replying to your cour-
 teous letter in the hope that I would be able
 to attend the coming meeting of the American
 Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. Just
 now, however, the outlook is more dubious
 than ever, since until certain matters are
 disposed of I must remain within telephone
 call of the Senate Committee. I have been
 particularly anxious to go to this meeting,
 and regret exceedingly that owing to of-
 ficial necessities I shall probably not be
 able to go.

Very truly yours,

C. West Thurman

Prof. E. G. Conklin,
 American Philosophical Society,
 Philadelphia, Pa.

1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.,
March 29, 1904.

To My Friends Bull Calf and White Antelope,
Blackfeet Reservation,
Browning, Mont.

My dear Friends:

Your letters have reached me, and I am very glad to hear from you. I am sorry to learn that you have had so much trouble on the Reservation, and that many of your people are so poor. Doctor Grinnell and I have tried to do what we could for you, but I do not know how much good it may do. The trouble is, we do not know enough about the real condition of things out there. For this same reason I cannot answer several of your questions about cattle and other things. You know what you have in mind, but I do not know anything about it, and therefore cannot tell you anything.

In case any one is sent there to inquire into the condition of things, I hope you and all of your friends will speak up and tell the truth completely, without holding anything back. This is the only way by which it is possible to learn the real conditions.

I have not heard from Mrs. Kipp since I wrote her about the end of last November.

I am very glad you are going to have that fence. That will surely be a help to you and to all your people.

In a few days I will send you the eye medicine, and hope it will do you some good.

Some time I am coming to see you, but I can't tell when. You know I am working for the Government, and have to go where my work calls me. My wife and I send our kindest regards to you all, and wish we could have you all again at our house. We shake hands with you, Bull Calf and White Antelope, and with Little Plume, and good old Brocky, and Mr. Kipp, and Mrs. Kipp.

From your friend,

C. Hart Merriam

March 29, 1904.

My dear Doctor Gehring:

Thanks for your letter of the 25th instant about Mr. Brewster. I am very glad to hear from you, but very sorry to learn that Brewster has had so much trouble with his internal ear, and that it is not going to be prudent for him to come on here to the impending meeting of the Nomenclature Committee of the Ornithologists' Union. This puts us in a bad hole, as Brewster is our sheet anchor. His knowledge of birds and of nomenclature matters, in connection with his general good sense and sound judgment, make him one of the most, if not ~~the~~ most important men on our Committee, and for my part I hate to have the meeting without him. However, there seems to be no help for it, and I would be the last to urge his coming if there was the slightest danger of its causing a setback.

Spring is just beginning with us. There is no snow, and the buds are swelling. Robins, blackbirds, and song sparrows have been singing here for a long time.

With kind regards, and the hope that we shall some time see you here again, I am,

Very truly yours,

A. Wetmore

Dr. J. C. Gehring,
Bethel, Maine.

Washington, D. C.,
March 29, 1904.

Dear Professor Mason:

Thanks for your letter of yesterday, just received. I am delighted to know that Doubleday, Page & Co. are going to get out an edition of your basket book, and particularly that they are going to set the book up new, so that you may correct any errors that may be discovered in the Museum edition. I did not know this before, but I am very glad to know it. With this in mind, I will look over your book as soon as I possibly can, and will let you know concerning any errors I may detect. I have already noticed one or two in the names on the plates.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam
Prof. Otis T. Mason,
U. S. National Museum.

April 2, 1904.

Dr. David Starr Jordan,
President Stanford University,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Doctor Jordan:

Herewith I am sending you a copy of the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means relating to the fur-seals. The pencil-marks on the front page were on when they came. I thought you would like to know what was said before this Committee. Elliot seems to have the Committee pretty well under his thumb. The affair is surely most extraordinary and incomprehensible.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

April 5, 1904.

My dear Mr. Bandelier:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter of March 17, which reached me duly. Since then I have been simply buried in work, and have had to let personal letters go.

Mr. Gilbert is obliged for your remarks about the papers on the geology and glaciers of Bolivia by Forbes, d'Orbigny, and others. He finds that he can obtain Forbes's paper in one of the libraries here, and therefore will not trouble you in the matter. He is obliged, however, for your kind offer.

Your message to Mr. Grosvenor I delivered a long time ago. He will be pleased to receive anything you are able to send him.

Your kind offer to give me an account of your observations on the condor I accept with avidity. Such opportunities are too rare to let pass. There is no hurry, however, only please don't forget it.

I am greatly obliged for what you tell me about Tschudi's 'Peru Reiseskizzen,' a work I have not thus far consulted, as I am familiar only with his 'Fauna Peruana.'

Mrs. Merriam and I greatly enjoyed the visit you and your good wife were kind enough to make us. The only trouble with it was its extreme brevity. Next time you must come earlier and stay longer. Mrs. Merriam was also much pleased with Mrs. Bandelier's letter. If she has not yet replied to it, you will understand that it is another case of good intentions. Our kindest regards to you both.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Ad. T. Bandelier,
American Museum of Natural History,
New York City.

A. T. Merriam

Washington, D. C.,
April 5, 1904.

Hon. O. P. Austin,
Sec'y, National Geographic Society,
Hubbard Memorial Hall.

My dear Sir:

The delay in replying to your letter asking my views as a member of the Board on certain questions submitted in your communication of March 16, has been due in part to pressure of work and in part to the fact that I had not fully made up my mind (and have not yet) on certain of the propositions submitted. In fact, in one matter my feeling has changed since the subject first came before the Board. I refer to the question of Fellows. I now incline to believe that it would be unwise to establish such a class. Should such a class be established, however,

I am strongly opposed to any special fee or increase of dues.

As to a special technical publication, I do not think the time has arrived for the National Geographic Society to undertake anything of this kind.

As to meetings outside of Washington, and relations to other organizations, I have not looked into these matters sufficiently to make my opinion of any value to the Board.

Respectfully,

A. T. Merriam

Dr. A. Graham Bell,
1331 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

C. West Hume

Dear Doctor Graham Bell:

Please don't think that I have forgotten my promise to give you a slide talk some Wednesday evening. In order to give you entirely new material, I have decided to talk on California Indians, and am having an entirely new set of slides made in New York from photographs taken by me in California during the past few years. They will doubtless be ready within a week, so you may arrange for either the 13th or 20th, if either of these dates is agreeable to you.

Washington, D. C.,

April 5, 1904.

Washington, D. C.,
April 5, 1904.

Dear Grinnell:

Yours of March 30 is at hand, and I have just gone over your modified scheme of districts. This I am returning herewith, with a few changes which I will explain. There are two objections to condensing it, as you are of course aware. One is that it puts so much on the shoulders of one man that he could not do his work thoroughly. The other is that it brings such unlike countries under the care of one man that it would be extremely difficult to find a man qualified for his job. But if it is absolutely necessary to reduce the number of districts to eight, your modification of my schedule seems to me as good as anything we can suggest, except that the following slight alterations are desirable, if not absolutely essential:

To District 8 (Southern California, Arizona, and New Mexico) I would add southeastern Utah and southwestern Colorado, for the reason that the Navajo and Ute reservations lap over from Arizona and New Mexico into Utah and Colorado, and therefore could be handled vastly more easily in connection with the southern territory, with which they are in fact continuous.

In District 5 (Nevada, Utah, and southern Colorado) I would strike out Colorado and substitute southern Idaho, for the reason that the Duck Valley Reservation laps over from Nevada into southern Idaho, and the Lemhi Reservation comprises a band of the same tribe (Shoshones) inhabiting country of the same general character.

G. B. G. -2-

Hence in District 6 northern Idaho should be substituted for Idaho. You do not appear to have provided for North Dakota, but I assume that you meant to include it with Montana and South Dakota in District 6. The reason I suggested a northern and a southern division of this territory was to get the cattle range country into one and the country possessing agricultural possibilities in the other. However, if you think they can be combined without straining one man too badly, I have nothing further to say. It will take a mighty good man, however, to handle such a big territory and so many reservations.

The same is true of 7, which comprises Boreal country in Minnesota and Lower Sonoran in Indian Territory--a tremendous range of climatic conditions. Perhaps it is assumed that these eastern Indians are already so far advanced in agriculture that they do not need so much assistance and supervision as those farther west.

As to combining 2 and 3, the facts are simply these: The reservations in western Oregon and western Washington lie in the forests of the heavy rainfall belt along the Pacific, where agriculture is at a discount and fishing is the principal industry. The reservations in eastern Oregon and eastern Washington, on the other hand, are in the arid desert country, where with irrigation a diversity of crops may be raised. The conditions of the two areas could hardly be more radically different. At the same time, the number of Indians is not so very great, and it might be possible to find a man sufficiently plastic and intelligent to handle both. I should hate, however, to be called upon to furnish the man.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Geo. Bird Grinnell,
Forest and Stream Office,
New York City.

S. I forgot to reply to your inquiry as to the suggestion that agents be instructed to send a monthly report of industrial work to Mead. It seems to me this would be an excellent thing if there is any way of bringing it about. If anything of this sort is contemplated, however, it seems to me imperative that Mead should first make a round of all the reservations, in order to understand the industrial conditions and possibilities. Otherwise he will be greatly handicapped and will be likely to make some serious blunder.

SUGGESTED DISTRICTS.

- (1) Alaska.
- (2) Western Oregon and western Washington.
- (3) Eastern Oregon and eastern Washington.
- (4) Northern California, including the Klamath Reservation in southern Oregon.
- (5) Nevada, Utah, and southern Idaho.
- (6) Northern Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska.
- (7) Indian Territory, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern States.
- (8) Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, southwestern Colorado, and southeastern Utah.

April 6, 1904.

Mr. E. R. Warren,
20 West Caramillo Street,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday the Publication Committee of the Washington Academy of Sciences recommended your paper on Beaver Dams for publication in the Academy's Proceedings. This action will undoubtedly be confirmed by the Board at its next meeting, so that early publication may be expected. This is one of the best scientific publications in the country.

Some of the photographs sent to illustrate your article have faded so badly that they will not make good reproductions, and several others--which are still good clear prints--are badly soiled. These I am returning herewith (eight in number) to see if you cannot supply better prints. I should be glad to have them as early as possible. It is not likely that the editor will use all of these photos, but he needs them all for selection, and is pretty sure, I think, to use most of them.

Inasmuch as the text does not contain specific references to the maps and photographs, it is important that you should read the proof to see that the references are correctly placed. If you expect to be absent during the next month or two, therefore, please send me an address at which mail will reach you promptly.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Murray

Washington, D. C.,

April 8, 1904.

of the condition of the slides, I shall act accordingly.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Mearns

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell,
1551 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor Graham Bell:

Your letter is just received. It makes no difference to me whether I give the talk on California Indians on the 13th or 20th. There will be, however, some difference in the slides on the two dates. I am now having the slides colored, but the coloring is slow work, and by no means all of them will be done on the 13th. A much larger number will be done on the 20th. However, if you are not particular about having the slides colored, and prefer the 13th, this will be agreeable to me. So if you will kindly let me know your preference, in view

April 11, 1904.

Mr. Wm. E. Colby,
Secretary Sierra Club,
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Mr. Colby:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter of March 8. I should like to comply with your request for an article or articles on the mammals of the Sierra region. But I don't see how I can possibly do this at present, I am so overwhelmed with work that must be done before I can get away for the summer.

Your trip planned for the coming season is very attractive, and I wish I could be with you. Possibly I may be able to join you somewhere for a few days, but of this I cannot be sure at this writing.

With kind regards to Mrs. Colby and yourself, in which Mrs. Merriam would join were she here, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C.,

April 11, 1904.

Mr. Ben C. Hancock,

Burrough, Calif.

My dear Sir:

Your letter reached me some time ago, and would have been answered earlier but for the fact that I have been constantly overwhelmed with work. I quite agree with you that it would be an excellent thing if some one could be appointed to look after the interests of the Indians in your neighborhood and others in the Sierra region. But unfortunately the Indian Department does not take any notice of Indians outside of the Government reservations. It at present has no funds out of which any one could be employed for this purpose.

Spring is just beginning here. The snow has been gone some little time, and the grass is now turning green, and a number of the wild flowers are in bloom. But as yet the leaves have not come out on the trees and bushes.

With kind regards to all of your family, I remain,

Very truly yours,

E. M. Munn

Washington, D. C.,

April 11, 1904.

My dear Mrs. Power:

Thanks for your letter of April 1. I am very glad that you have received Professor Mason's beautiful book on Indian baskets, and am not surprised that you find so much of interest in it. It is certainly a treasure-house of information, and in the department of basket construction is particularly strong and authoritative. I am glad also to know that your own collection has been doubled since I saw it at Nevada City. When I am in California again next summer, it will give me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation to see it again, and I shall surely call on you in your new home.

With kind regards to Mr. Power,

Very truly yours,

E. B. Power

Mrs. E. B. Power,
2437 Post Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.,
April 11, 1904.

Baggage Master,
Seaboard Air line,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Hamlin Garland, of 474 Elm Street, Chicago, passed through this city a short time ago on his way south. His trunk had not arrived at the time he left here, so he left an order with the baggage master at the Pennsylvania station in this city to have it forwarded to Atlanta, Ga. It seems that it did not arrive in Atlanta in time to reach him at that point. The baggage master here informs me that it was sent from here on April 7, on the 7:30 p.m. train, on Check No. 1040.

Mr. Garland has just written me, asking me to hunt up his trunk and have it sent to him by express, addressed to Hamlin Garland, 474 Elm Street, Chicago. Mr. Garland's name is on the top slot of the trunk, and his initials, H. G., on the end. This will enable you to identify it with certainty.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Harrison

Washington, D. C.,
April 11, 1904.

When you were here I happened to be absent
from the city. Hope you will stop on your
way north.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. Harrison

Dear Garland:

Your letter from the City of Mexico
reached me this morning, and I went immediate-
ly to the baggage room of the Pennsylvania
Railroad, where I was informed that your trunk
had been sent from here on the 7:30 p.m.
train April 7, under Check No. 1040, to At-
lanta, Ga., by the Seaboard Air Line Railway.
The baggage-master tells me that trunks cannot
be sent by freight unless crated or boxed.
I have therefore just written to the baggage-
master of the Seaboard Air Line at Atlanta,
asking him to ship your trunk by express ad-
dressed to you at 474 Elm Street, Chicago,
and trust it will reach you safely.

I was sorry not to see you last winter.

Mr. Hamlin Garland,
American Club,
City of Mexico.

April 12, 1904.

Mr. Franklin T. Hittell,
808 Turk Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Frank:

A few days ago I wrote you, telling you that the fence contract had been awarded, and asking you to put yourself in communication with the Visalia man, in order to be ready to go there when he needs you. I asked you also to notify me, so that you might be restored to the roll on that date. In case you have not time to write, wire me the day you are leaving, and I will have the matter attended to properly. *I must have it by the day you go - not afterwards.*

I have just been over the transportation matter with the Disbursing Office, in order to avoid a repetition of the trouble you had before. They say that if you purchase your ticket from San Francisco to Visalia over the Santa Fe, and enter the amount in your regular account vouchers as you did originally, it will go through. Before, the trouble was due more to a misunderstanding than anything else.

The Secretary of the Interior has agreed to have Britten look after the elk after they are transferred to the park. This is most satisfactory to us.

All of your reports and letters ^{as possible} should be addressed to me officially. With kind regards to you all,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

April 12, 1904.

Dear Doctor Allen:

A meeting of the A. O. U. Committee on Nomenclature will be held in the bird gallery of the National Museum beginning on Friday, April 22, at 10 a.m.

This brings it somewhat late in the week, but it seems better to have it when we can be sure to be able to attend, instead of running the risk of having it conflict with the meetings of the National Academy, which are likely to continue all day Thursday, the 21st.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. J. A. Allen,
American Museum of Natural History,
New York City.

April 12, 1904.

Dear Mr. Stone:

A meeting of the A. O. U. Committee on Nomenclature will be held in the bird gallery of the National Museum beginning on Friday, April 22, at 10 a.m. You will of course be on hand.

I regret that, owing to the meeting of the National Academy, it is impracticable to begin our meeting earlier in the week.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Witmer Stone,
Academy of Natural Sciences,
Philadelphia, Pa.

April 12, 1904.

Dear Doctor Dwight:

A meeting of the A. O. U. Committee on Nomenclature will be held in the bird gallery of the National Museum beginning on Friday, April 22, at 10 a.m.

I regret that, owing to the meeting of the National Academy, it is impracticable to begin our meeting earlier in the week.

I have no memoranda bearing on the Dutcher resolution, but probably we can fix it up when you come.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr.,
2 East Thirty-fourth Street,
New York City.

April 12, 1904.

My dear Richmond:

A meeting of the A. O. U. Committee on Nomenclature will be held in the bird gallery of the National Museum beginning on Friday, April 22, at 10 a.m.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Mearns

April 12, 1904.

My dear Ridgway:

A meeting of the A. O. U. Committee on Nomenclature will be held in the bird gallery of the National Museum beginning on Friday, April 22, at 10 a.m.

Very truly yours,

E. M. Mearns

Mr. Robert Ridgway,

U. S. National Museum,

Washington, D. C.,

April 14, 1904.

My dear Doctor Dehney:

Thanks for your letter of the 7th inst. I am very glad to know that you have accepted the Presidency of the University of Cincinnati, and that the outlook is so favorable. With the warm support you are sure to have from the people out there, you cannot fail to build up and make a great success of the University. Wishing you the best of success, and with kind regards to you all, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Markham

Dr. Chas. W. Dehney,
University
Knoxville, Tenn.

P. S. Thanks for remembering me again in connection with the lectures at your summer school. Unfortunately for that proposition, I expect to be in California before the course opens.

Washington, D. C.,

April 14, 1904.

Dear Mr. Hague:

I have just seen the agent of the sight-seeing auto, and have positively engaged the big red machine for Wednesday afternoon, April 20, at 4 p.m., at the price agreed upon (\$30). The agent tells me that the route is in our own hands, and that we can make the trip as long or as short as we please, so long as it does not exceed the two-hour limit. If you will kindly look over the itinerary, with reference to changing and perhaps shortening the route a little, I will see you again in a few days. The route outlined in the circular takes two hours, without stops.

Very truly yours,

C. Markham
Mr. Arnold Hague,
Geological Survey.

Washington
April 10, 1864.

My dear sister Richard:

I never was more annoyed in my life than by the receipt just now of your communication of yesterday. I not only never make any such statement as you assume me of, but have never had any conversation with anyone on the subject which by any facility could be so connected.

You refer to a conversation with Mr. Robinson of the United Museum. I have had no conversation with him of late except on readily trifling ones since the telephone. On 14 day ago on the subject of the publication of a paper by architect

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Richardson which is the offer shortly in both the Museum and the Exposition volume and the Museum bookings. Mr. Robinson asked me if I objected to the publication of the Museum edition of the paper, before - in view of the fact of a separate printing of it. I told him I did not. The Museum would not like to publish it with other the offering of the Museum ed. Vol. II of which it forms a part. He asked me if I had not told him Richardson that the volume would be out in three days. I replied, no, that I had not. I had been expecting the book for a long time, I had no means of knowing the exact day on which the finished work would be out. He then referred to the original question to the effect, did I object to the publication of the paper in connection with the Museum and I replied, a subject of which I would tell the editor. Then he told me the Museum volume was out. He said the connection.

Received of Mr. H. G. G.
the sum of \$100.00

Very truly yours,
C. West Munroe

I have carefully found that you
sister about three or four
of saying nothing of the kind, and
will believe to see her strong
and just the matter at hand.

I think it will be done for you
from the fact I am not
I shall be under my own power
in any way, and I am not
willing, and I am not
willing that you should of such
a thing. But I hope my own
judgment is not a mistake
more.

1919 Sixteenth Street.

Washington, D. C.

April 15, 1904.

Baggage Agent,

Atlanta & West Point R. R.,

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Hamlin Garland passed through this
city early in the present month, on his way
to Mexico. By some accident his trunk had
not arrived when he left here, and he left
directions with the baggage-master to have it
forwarded to Atlanta, Ga. He has since
written me from Mexico that it failed to
reach him, and has asked me to try to trace
it and have it sent to his house, 474 Elm
Street, Chicago.

I then wrote to the Baggage Agent of
the Seaboard Air Line at Atlanta, and have
just had a letter from him, dated the 13th

instant, stating that the trunk in question
was forwarded from Atlanta on the A. & W. P.,
Train 37, on the 7th, under Check 5530, and
that the Baggage Agent at New Orleans was
notified whom to deliver it to. Evidently
it did not reach New Orleans until Mr. Garland
had left that place.

If you still have this trunk, I shall be
obliged if you will kindly have it sent to
Hamlin Garland, 474 Elm Street, Chicago.
Mr. Garland writes me that the trunk has his
name on one of the top slats, and his initials,
H. G., on one end.

Respectfully,

C. West Munroe.

Washington, D. C.,

April 18, 1904.

My dear Miss Nicholson:

Your letter of the 11th instant is at hand, and I am obliged for the photograph you sent me of the tiny Pomo baskets, which are very pretty.

I am glad to know that you are coming to Washington this spring, and shall be delighted to show you my collection of Indian baskets. But if you do not come before early June, I am likely to be in California, where, in fact, I hoped to be early in May. Just when I shall be able to leave I cannot yet tell, but probably not before the latter part of May or early June.

No, I am not writing a book on Mission baskets, but do expect to publish a handbook

on baskets. This, however, is of the future. By the way, have you seen Professor Mason's lavishly illustrated basketry book recently published by the National Museum? This book will be a great help to every one interested in the subject. The misfortune is, it was published in so small an edition that it is hard to get copies.

Very truly yours,

Edward H. Mearns

Miss Grace Nicholson,
48 North Los Robles Avenue,
Pasadena, Calif.

April 21, 1904.

Frank Millett, Esq.,
202 S. H. Street,
Livingston, Mont.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your letter of the 17th instant and the accompanying photograph of a mule deer, granting me permission to use the same. I am extremely indebted for your courtesy in this matter.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

April 21, 1904.

My dear Mr. Stone:

Your letter of yesterday is at hand, together with the bundle of card slips containing the results of your investigations in behalf of the Nomenclature Committee. I am, and I know the Committee will be, exceedingly indebted to you for the trouble you have taken in putting everything down in black and white in this concise manner. This, however, does not by any means make up for your absence in person. Brewster, as you probably know, is not able to be here, hence Doctor Allen and Doctor Dwight are the only out-of-town members on hand. Previous experience in our meetings has shown in numerous instances that it is not so much a man's opinion before he arrives that counts as his opinion after he has thrashed the matter out with the other members of the Committee. Hence the absence of yourself and Brewster at this time seems to me particularly unfortunate. For my part, I should favor a very short session of the Committee on this account.

Thanking you, however, for the large amount of work you have done, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Witmer Stone,
Academy of Natural Sciences,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington
of Dec. 22, 1904.

My dear Judge:

Your letter came several days ago and
the account has now arrived.

I have received it and am returning
same herewith by registered mail.

Am glad to see that the thing has
finally arrived when one can at least
a small amount return from the cost.

Very truly,
C. West Harrison.

214 Ave.
Judge W. H. Hammond
New Haven, Conn.

Washington, D. C.,
April 26, 1904.

Dear Mr. Walcott:

The accompanying tax bill for curbing on Lot 5, Block 20, Meridian Hill, has just reached me, and evidently relates to the narrow strip of your syndicate property remaining on Sixteenth Street extended. It seems an excessive charge under the circumstances, and possibly you will want to have it looked into. When you send me a memorandum of Honshaw's share, I will remit the same at once.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Hays

Hon. Chas. D. Walcott,
Director, U. S. Geological Survey.

Washington, D. C.,
April 26, 1904.

Dear Mr. Hays:

Many thanks for your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing check for \$24.00 for the contributions collected by you for the automobile ride. This, with the \$3.00 collected by me from Doctor Gill, and my own contribution, completes the \$30.00 which I paid for the vehicle, so that no further contributions are necessary.

Thanking you for the same,

Very truly yours,

C. M. Hays

Mr. Arnold Hays,
Sec'y National Academy of Sciences.

Washington, D. C.,
April 26, 1904.

Mr. S. F. Emmons,

Treas. National Academy of Sciences.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of the 25th instant, enclosing \$5.00 in payment for my bill of expenses in connection with the meetings of the National Academy's Committee on Philippine Surveys last winter, is at hand, for which I am obliged. My receipt for the same is herewith enclosed.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Hays

Washington D.C.
April 25, 1904

Henry Holt & Co.
New York

Dear Sirs:

Your statement of the 20th inst.
recd., with check of \$4.00 for sale
of 4 copies *Mammals of Alaska*,
for which thanks.

Respectfully,
C. Hart Merriam

1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.,
April 28, 1904.

My dear Professor Mason:

Owing to numerous and varied interruptions, chief of which was the recent meeting of the A. O. U. Committee on Nomenclature, it has been impossible for me to find the time to go over your basket book to look for the corrections I promised to give you. Doctor Allen went away yesterday, and I spent last evening on the book. The few errors observed I will proceed to mention. Some of those relating to plate captions may duplicate those I gave you some time ago. Of course I am not attempting to correct such statements as you have quoted from the writings of Dixon and others, but merely matters here published for the first time. Some of these are trivial, as for instance "Death's Valley," near bottom of page 244. The name of the place is Death Valley, not Death's Valley. But the basket in question, shown on Plate 23, surely never came from this region, as it is obviously the work of the Middle Sierra Mu-wa.

Page 441. Under Mariposan Family you say: "Yokut and many smaller tribes, Fresno River." Just what this means is not clear to me. The term Mariposan, in my opinion, never should be used for Indians, as it is a Spanish name, and is the name of a county occupied by a more northerly and totally different group of Indians, belonging to a widely different linguistic stock, as you of course know.

On the same page, under Moquelumnan Family, you say: "Tulare,

O. T. M. -2-

Upper Tulare River." The term Moquelumnan Family belongs, of course to the Mu-wa people of the Middle Sierra. The southernmost point at which these people occur, so far as known to me, is at least a hundred miles in an air line north of the Tulare River country.

On the same page (441) you mention that the Dixon-Kroeber map is based on Grammar. I would respectfully suggest that it is based on the Powell-Henshaw map, and that the inaccuracies and generalizations of the former are conscientiously copied in the latter.

On page 467, in the explanation of Plate 181, it is stated that the looped stick held by Datsolalle is the stick "with which hot stones are taken from the fire to be placed in the basket." This is an error, as the stick in question is used solely for stirring the stones when in the basket, while the mush is cooking, and is never used for taking the stones from the fire or returning them to the fire. Two separate sticks are used for taking stones out of the fire.

Page 474, top of page. It is stated that "the Inyo-Kern tribes are all east of the Sierra-Tehachapi Range, and the other group, both Yokuts and Shoshonian Monache, west of the main divide." This is an error. The Inyo County Indians are the same as the Shoshones of this region, and occur only on the east side of the Sierra. Their remote offshoots, spoken of as the Kern tribes, occur in Kern Valley on the west side of the divide. The term Monache is applied by some of the Yokut Indians to Paiute Indians from the southern part of Owens Valley, who in summer used to camp in Monache Meadows, in the edge of the mountains near Owens Lake.

As bearing on the reliability of certain information furnished you concerning Washoe baskets and basket materials, I have looked up

O. T. M. -3-

the Washoe names for materials given on page 466, with the result that the name for the brake fern (*Pteridium*) is the only one correctly given. It is spelled by your informant "Mes-a-weg-a-see." I find that I have spelled it Mes-sah-wag-ah-sy, which is close enough. But the word given for the redbud (*Cercis*)--"Et-ba-sha"--is strange to me. There are only two dialects of Washoe--the Carson-Tahoe dialect and the Sierra Valley dialect. In both of these the name of the redbud is Tag-goo-let (or -lek). The name of willow is given you as "Da-till-yah-wee." This is not the name for willow at all, but is very close to the word for 'black,' which is Dil-yah-we. The Washoes use at least four species of willow, each of which has a distinctive name. The name for the willow strands used in baskets is Tah-buk. There is also considerable confusion in the terms given to the Washoe baskets (on the same page).

You have doubtless noticed the omission of figure numbers on your plates, so that in many instances it is impossible to identify the baskets referred to in the text.

At the risk of repeating some of the corrections already given you for the plate captions, the following may be mentioned:

Plate 54. The bottom basket is clearly not a Tulare, but was made by the so-called Madera County Mono.

Plate 99, Yokut woman sifting meal. The kind of basket shown is not used for sifting meal.

Plate 184 is labeled 'Panamint.' The upper one is surely not a Panamint. The lower one may be Panamint or Kern Valley.

Plate 185. The lower one is surely not Tulare. The same is true of Plate 187.

O. T. M. -4-

Trusting that some of these memoranda may be of use to you, and that your new edition may be as free from errors as possible in so large a work, I remain, with kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Prof. Otis T. Mason,

U. S. National Museum.

P. S. I forgot to reply to your question about the publication of my recent remarks on the distribution of certain California tribes. I expect to publish in 'Science' in the near future a paper entitled 'Distribution of Indian Tribes in the Southern Sierra and adjacent Parts of the San Joaquin Valley, California.'

April 28, 1904.

Mr. E. R. Warren,
20 West Caramillo Street,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 15th instant came several days ago, and the new prints of the photographs for your beaver dam article have just come to hand. These I am transmitting to Prof. B. W. Evermann, editor of the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences. He will communicate with you respecting the matter of proof and so on.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Chief, Biological Survey.

Washington, D. C.,
April 28, 1904.

Dear Doctor Evermann:

Herewith I am sending you the beaver dam article by E. R. Warren, of Colorado Springs, along with the new set of photographs for the same. The large scale drawings of the beaver's works you already have. I have done a little editing on the manuscript, as you will see.

You will probably need to correspond with the author with respect to the references to both the photographic illustrations and the maps, as he does not give any definite references.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. B. W. Evermann,

Bureau of Fisheries,

Washington, D. C.,
April 29, 1904.

Alex. Millar, Esq.,
120 Broadway, New York.

My dear Mr. Millar:

You certainly pushed the right button and pushed it promptly. The two cases of olive oil have arrived in good condition, save for the disappearance of a single bottle, which had been carefully removed from one of the boxes. This is not strange, in view of the fact that the shipment has been nearly six months on the way.

Thanking you for your courtesy and promptness in this matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. West

1919 Sixteenth Street,

Washington, D. C.,

April 30, 1904.

to your mother and yourself, and in the hope
that you will have an agreeable and success-
ful summer.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Wm. A. Laggille

Mr. Wm. A. Laggille,

Hood River, Oregon.

Dear Will:

Last evening your brother was good enough
to bring to our house the old Paiute water
bottle you so kindly gave me. You told me
where you got this bottle, but I am ashamed
to say I have forgotten the place. When
you find time, please drop me a line telling
me about this. Can you tell me also what
the Puzhia bark inside was used for?

I am particularly glad to have this old
bottle, because of its age, large size, and
excellent form. In these respects it is
better than any in my collection, and I thank
you very much for it.

Mrs. Merriam joins me in kindest regards

1919 Sixteenth Street,

Washington, D. C.,

April 30, 1904.

Baggage-master,

Mexican International R. R.,

Eagle Pass, Texas.

Dear Sir:

For some time past I have been endeavor-
ing to trace and capture a trunk belonging
to Hamlin Garland, of Chicago. This trunk
was so late in reaching this city and sub-
sequent points that it never caught up with
Mr. Garland, who was on his way to Mexico.
I have thus far traced it to Atlanta and New
Orleans, and just learn from the Baggage-
master of the Louisville & Nashville R. R.
at New Orleans that the trunk was sent to
Eagle Pass on April 8, under Check No. 40278.
The trunk is marked on one of the top slats
with the name Hamlin Garland, and on one end

are his initials, H. G. In case it is in
your possession, will you kindly forward it
to Hamlin Garland, 474 Elm Street, Chicago?
If it has passed out of your hands, will you
kindly notify me as to its destination?

Respectfully,

Wm. A. Laggille

1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.,
May 2, 1904.

My dear Garland:

The writer of your trunk is not so easy as it seemed at first. Instead of heading it off here or at Atlanta, I have learned from successive baggage-masters that it was forwarded, in accordance with instructions left by you, from here to Atlanta, from Atlanta to New Orleans, and from New Orleans to Eagle Pass. It made the last trip under Check No. 40278. On receipt of this last information from the baggage-master at New Orleans, I wrote the baggage-master at Eagle Pass, but have not yet had time to hear from him. Possibly you have yourself connected with the trunk ere this. If not, I still hope to overtake it and have it forwarded to

your Chicago address. Where you now are is of course unknown to me, but I am writing to you at your Chicago home in faith that it will reach either you or Mrs. Garland, and let you know that I have not abandoned the chase.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

E. West Harrison

Mr. Hamlin Garland,
474 Elm Street,
Chicago, Ill.

May 10, 1904.

Dear Doctor Selater:

This will introduce my friend, Dr. Gustav Eisen, of San Francisco, who is visiting Europe for the purpose of examining aquaria, with a view to the construction of a modern model aquarium at San Francisco. Any favors that you may extend to him which will facilitate his work in this direction will be appreciated by your American friends.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Dr. P. L. Selater,
Zoological Society,
London.

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1904.

Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1904.

Dear Mr. Walcott:

Replying to yours of the 7th instant, respecting the tax for the remaining part of lot 5, Block 20, Meridian Hill, I am sure Mr. Henshaw would be glad to concur in any action you may deem best in the matter. Should it be possible to obtain \$100 for the strip, I am quite certain that he would be very well satisfied. If this is not possible, and you decide to allow the property to be sold for taxes, I am sure he will not complain.

Very truly yours,

E. D. Cresson

Hon. Chas. D. Walcott,
U. S. Geological Survey.

Dear Doctor Meyer:

Many thanks for your letter of the 7th instant, informing me that Mr. Lucas has been appointed your successor as curator in chief of the Museum, to take effect June 1 of this year. I am very sorry to lose Lucas from Washington, but fully believe that he is the best man available for the position, and am sure he will make a marked success.

With kind regards to Mrs. Meyer,

Very truly yours,

E. D. Cresson

Dr. Alfred G. Meyer,
Brooklyn Institute
Arts and Sciences.

Washington, D. C.,

May 11, 1904.

Remit whatever charges there may be.

Very truly yours,

A. S. Henshaw

Dear Mr. Hague:

Several years ago T. A. Jagger, Jr., published an article in Popular Science Monthly respecting Death Gulch in the Yellowstone National Park. This article contained an illustration from a photograph showing some dead beets in the Gulch. I wrote Mr. Jagger to ascertain if I could have permission to use this photograph. In reply he writes me that the negative is the property of the U. S. Geological Survey, and is in your custody. If you will kindly allow me to use this photograph, and will have the Survey photographer send me two prints on smooth Velox paper, I shall be very greatly obliged, and will promptly

Mr. Arnold Hague,

Geological Survey.

L. A. F. -2-

Sandhill Crane

Common Bittern

Least Bittern

Rail

Oregon Canada Reg

Do you remember the size of the others? They measure 3 by
3 3/4 inches.

It is not likely that I shall get off for several weeks yet.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Mearns

Mr. Louis A. Fuertes,
Ithaca, N. Y.

May 13, 1904.

Dear Fuertes:

Now that you have got matters so far advanced, and have plenty of time, it occurs to me that you might be able to complete my set of pygmy bird drawings. I shall be exceedingly obliged, therefore, if you will make for me, in addition to those already received, the following:

Fish Hawk	Barn Swallow
Barn Owl	Cliff Swallow
Screech Owl	Violet-green Swallow
Burrowing Owl	Cedarbird
Pygmy Owl	Phainopepla
Great Horned Owl	House Finch
Three-toed Woodpecker	Yellowbird
Brown Creeper	Junco
Pygmy Nuthatch	Chipping Sparrow
Brewer Blackbird	<u>Chondestes</u>
Red-wing Blackbird	Mockingbird
Bullock Oriole	<u>Chamaea</u>
Chat	Yellow Warbler
Kingbird	Black-capped Yellow
Black Phoebe	Merganser
Horned Lark	Cormorant

Mr. F. W. Hodges,
Editor Anthropologist,
Smithsonian Institution.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Whitney

your request,

Regretting that I cannot comply with

due a month ago.

keeping me back from California, where I was

I am completely buried in work, which is

up. It is out of the question, however, as

could by any possibility afford to take it

over it a day before replying, to see if I

basket book is at hand. I have pondered

Your request for a review of Mason's

Dear Mr. Hodges:

May 14, 1904.

Washington, D. C.,

Washington, D. C.,

May 14, 1904.

My dear Mr. Whitney:

Glad to know that you are safely back from your trip to South America.

The trouble with the bear book has been a double one. Since you left I have had extremely little time to give to it. On the other hand, I have accumulated a very large amount of material, which is now typewritten by species, and is enough probably to make a book two or three times the size of the one you want. I have begun to cut it down and get the matter into proper sequence, and shall push it along as fast as possible. Will send it to you some time next month, but cannot give the exact date. There will be no technical matter whatever in the book.

Kindly let me know about how many words you want. I think you told me once, but this was a long time ago and I have forgotten.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Whitney

Mr. Caspar Whitney,
239 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Washington, D. C.,

May 17, 1904.

My dear Mr. Loeb:

Herewith I am sending you by messenger, for the President's perusal, in accordance with your request of the 14th instant, Richard's article on 'The Polar Wolf and Hunt-On in East Greenland.' As we had no separate of the article, I borrowed from the Congressional Library, through the National Museum, the volume containing it. I shall be obliged, therefore, if you will kindly return it to me after the President has finished with it, so that I may return it through the same channels.

Very truly yours,

a. n. m. m.

Mr. Wm. Loeb, Jr.,
Secretary to the President.

Washington, D. C.,

May 17, 1904.

My dear Mr. Loeb:

Herewith I am returning the letters from Secretary Hitchcock and Major Monteah which you sent me about a month ago, for which I am obliged. Accept my apologies for keeping them so long.

Very truly yours,

a. n. m. m.

Mr. Wm. Loeb, Jr.,
Secretary to the President,
White House.

May 18, 1904.

My dear Miss Cummings:

Many thanks for the cute little bird booklet which you were good enough to send me. It is the handiest publication on natural history for field use that I have ever seen. It cannot fail to be of service to beginners, and I trust it will have a very large circulation.

Thanking you for remembering me with a copy, I remain,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Miss Emma G. Cummings,
Brookline, Mass.

May 18, 1904.

Mr. Carleton R. Ball,

Assistant Agrestologist,

Bureau of Plant Industry.

Dear Mr. Ball:

Many thanks for your letter of the 16th instant, offering to furnish seeds of crimson clover, New Era and Michigan Favorite cow-peas, for experimental seeding on sandy soil in the Black River valley, northern New York. If you could spare enough altogether to sow one acre, we should be glad. If not, half an acre will do. The seed should be addressed to C. Collins Merriam, Lyons Falls, Lewis County, N. Y.

Will these seeds be treated with the bacteria emulsion before they are sent?

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C.,
May 21, 1904.

My dear Mr. Hague:

Very many thanks for your letter of the 20th instant, and for the photographs of Death Gulch you were kind enough to enclose. These are just what I wanted. I am glad also to have your own notes concerning the Gulch.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the matter,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Arnold Hague,
Geological Survey.

1919 - 18th.

Washington D.C.

May 23, 1904

H. Ham Altman & Son.

786 Jefferson Ave.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed are 6 photographs + 3 negatives.
 I shall be obliged if you will make slides
 from these (to be returned) and return
 to me at above address.

Yours,

C. Hart Morrison.

Washington, D. C.,
May 25, 1904.

Dear Mr. Rathbun:

Thanks for the Hancock Circle tax bills
for Henshaw and myself. In payment of the
same I hand you herewith my check for \$17.22,
of which \$10.13 is for Mr. Henshaw and \$7.09
for myself, as per accompanying bills.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. Richard Rathbun,
Smithsonian Institution.

May 27, 1904.

Agent Western Union Telegraph Co.,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a telegram from E. H. Harriman, of New York, President of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, sent to me at my house address in this city from his office in New York City on the forenoon of the 25th instant, asking me to meet him in this city at 5 p.m. the same day, as you will see from the telegram. This telegram, transmitted through your company, was delivered at my house yesterday forenoon, about twenty-four hours after it was sent from New York, and after Mr. Harriman had left this city. The reason for this extraordinary delay in delivery of an important message I should be glad to know.

Respectfully,

E. H. Harriman

Chief, Biological Survey.

Washington, D. C.,

May 28, 1904.

My dear Miss Hubby:

Great pressure during the past week has prevented me from sending you the photographs of your basket at an earlier date. Prints of the three best negatives are enclosed herewith. I regret that they are not better. They do not by any means represent the best that can be done with the basket; but, as I think I told you, a rather unfortunate set of circumstances during the time I had the basket prevented me from getting the best results. The weather was bad more than half of the time, and it was necessary to experiment with several different kinds of plates, with and without color screens. These experiments were only partly completed. Should you

chance to be here next winter, and care to let me try again, I should be very glad to do so, and feel confident that I can get decidedly better results.

I am greatly obliged to you for allowing me the privilege of studying this exceedingly rare and precious basket, and also for letting me see the two choice Santa Barbara baskets in your collection, both of which are treasures, particularly the one with the cover. I hope some time to see the old Santa Barbara bowl in your collection. You are to be congratulated on having such exceptionally valuable pieces.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

E. H. Harriman

Washington, D. C.,

May 26, 1904.

Mr. M. V. Young,

U. S. National Museum.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 17th instant reached me at a very busy time, and I have not yet had time to take advantage of Professor Mason's kind offer to let me see some notes by E. L. McLeod relating to basketry of certain Kern County Indians. I shall be very glad to see these notes, but am too pushed with work just now to take advantage of the opportunity at the moment. Please give my kindest regards to Professor Mason, and tell him I am very sorry to learn that he has not been well of late.

Very truly yours,

C. M. Merriam

May 23, 1904.

My dear Doctor Roberts:

Your letter about Wm. A. Bryan came duly, and I have been making inquiries. Every one seems to think well of him here, though none of us know him personally. He seems to be a young man, who has recently sprung into the field of ornithology, and who has decided ambitions. I am informed that he is at work on an ornithology of the Hawaiian Islands. This would seem to be enough to occupy an active and competent man for several years. The more ambitious work on the ornithology of the Pacific islands would seem to be a rather large contract, and one which might wait until some competent ornithologist has the means and opportunity to actually pitch in and do the work as it should be done. For any one to ask for the loan of a collection for a period of years seems to me a very extraordinary request, and one which most museums would not consider.

The birds of the Philippines are now being studied by McGregor, and it is possible that the United States Government may cooperate or do something more effective in the same direction within a year or two. Irrespective of this, I have been told that the Carnegie-Agassiz Exploring Expedition will spend at least ten years in field work among the Pacific islands, and that it will employ a special ornithologist for this purpose. Just how far the plans are matured I do not know, but enough seems to be in the air to indicate that the best ends will be subserved by not making any move hastily.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

Dr. Thos. S. Roberts,
Minneapolis, Minn.

C. M. Merriam

June 10, 1904.

Sieber & Trussell Mfg. Co.,
4000 Laclede Avenue,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sirs:

A couple of months or so ago I ordered some memorandum books, paper for same, and loose sheet holders, from you, to be sent on approval. These were sent in due course, and those not wanted were returned. I wrote you at least twice, asking for bill for the goods retained, but have never been able to receive a correct bill, as one of the bills rendered contained the goods returned, and the other got the account mixed up with a Government account, which has been paid. Still another, covering part of the goods ordered personally, was sent to the Disbursing Office of the Agricultural Department for payment. After a good deal of study and loss of time, I find from the enclosed three bills--all of which are for articles ordered by me personally, not for the Department of Agriculture--that I owe you \$8.12, for which amount my personal check is herewith enclosed.

Respectfully,

E. H. H. H. H. H.

Encl.

Washington, D. C.,
June 17, 1904.

My dear Mr. Whitney:

I shall have to ask for a little extension of time. During the past few weeks it has been necessary for me to spend most of my time in office, and I have not made the progress I had hoped in clearing up the bear book. I have just taken ~~two~~ leave, and shall devote myself to the book from now on until it is finished. As I am now over here in California, and cannot leave until the manuscript is in your hands, you may feel assured that the matter will not be delayed unnecessarily.

Very truly yours,

A. M. Church

Casper Whitney, Esq.,
239 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

June 17, 1904.

Dear Church:

Yours of the 11th at hand. Fisher and I are very glad to endorse your new application for a collecting permit, and wish you the best of success.

It is a long time since I have heard from you, but I trust you are well and prosperous. I hope to live long enough to get back into the Adirondacks for a month or two, although I know that the changes in the way of civilization will give me many shocks.

If you ever see Dick Crago, Fred Hess, Bill Dart, or any other of the old-time men, please give them my regards and tell them I often think of them.

Very truly yours,

A. M. Church

Mr. A. M. Church,
Old Forge, N. Y.

June 17, 1904.

Mr. Bradshaw H. Swales,
46 West Larned Street,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 31st ultimo is at hand, notifying me that I have been elected an honorary member of the Michigan Ornithological Club. Please convey to your Club my thanks for this courtesy. If I can assist you at any time, let me know.

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Washington, D. C.,
June 30, 1904.

Dear Grinnell:

Many thanks for your letter which came a few days ago. I am pleased to know that you think so well of my paper on the tribes of the southern Sierra. The separates of this paper have only just arrived. I am sending you one by this mail.

You see I am dreadfully late in getting off for the West. The worst of it is that so much work is pressing here that I cannot possibly get away before the middle of July. When and where do you go? We were hoping to see you here before it got so hot.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Grinnell,

Very truly yours,

Dr. Geo. Bird Grinnell,
New York City.

1919 Sixteenth Street,
Washington, D. C.,
June 30, 1904.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Yesterday the expressman delivered the birch-bark sap bucket from Manitoulin Island which you were good enough to send me. It arrived in excellent condition, and is a real addition to my collection.

Thanking you for your kind interest in my behalf, I remain, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

C. Hart Merriam

Mr. J. H. Fleming,
257 Rusholme Road,
Toronto, Ont.

END OF REEL.
PLEASE
REWIND.

